

## ALABAMA GOVERNOR ASKS HELP FOR NEGRO

Montgomery, Ala., May 3 (AP)

Gov. James E. Folsom outlined a broad program today to improve the living conditions of Negroes in Alabama.

His message to the legislature at the opening of its 1949 session called for:

1. Increased appropriations to Negro colleges to meet constantly growing demand for higher education.
2. Repeal of the poll tax.
3. More liberal voter qualifications to "provide the people with an opportunity to qualify themselves as electors" with no idea of disfranchising any of our population.

4. More state parks, especially for Negroes, because "we have failed this part of our population in not developing wholesome recreational facilities for them."

"We must remember," he said, "that which is built upon prejudice or ill will cannot survive in a democracy."

His reference to voter qualification laws was an obvious attack on proposals to find a substitute for the defunct Boswell amendment, although Mr. Folsom didn't mention it.

The Boswell amendment, admittedly aimed at Negroes, required prospective voters to be able to "understand and explain" the Federal constitution. The Supreme Court held it invalid last March.

## Gov. Folsom Appeals For Love for Negro

By The United Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 25

Gov. James E. Folsom today appealed for Alabamians to "do more than talk" about fellowship and brotherly love when it came to the plight of the Negro.

"Negroes constitute 35 per cent of our population in Alabama," he said in a Christmas message. "Are they getting 35 per cent of the fair share of living? Are they provided with sufficient professional training which will produce their own men and women who can pave the way for better health, greater earning power, and a higher standard of living for all?"

There has been too much "negative living—too much stirring of old hatred and prejudices and false alarms," he declared.

## Alabama Artist Stirs Southland With Race Relations Program

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According to Gaines, "Only through education can the race be improved and a better understanding be fostered between the white and colored races."

The new art medium, which he calls "psycho-beautigraph," produces a picture, the texture of which resembles a peanut shell. His portrait of Carver is of the same appearance. Those being placed in the schools bare the name plate of a donor, and the names of all donors are being sent to schools in which the pictures are hung.

Gaines uses Carver's portrait as a route to stronger bonds between the races because, the noted scientist lived in the friendship and affection of the white people in the South. He believes that the program coming from within the race can do more to help the Negro than civil rights bills and agitators can ever do. He further believes it will discourage the reception of communistic doctrines.

Felix Gaines drew the attention of the News-Age Herald staff as a youngster. He attended Parker school and later studied in the New York School of Design. He has taught in several Alabama schools, and at present maintains a briefcase bulging with letters of commendation from leaders in all walks of life who feel his program will do a lot in spreading goodwill between races.

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## FOLSOM IS PRAISED OVER NEGRO STAND

Baptist Ministers in the South  
Say a 'Fair Share of Living'  
Is Based on Christianity

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 26 (UP)—Churchmen today praised the Christmas message by Gov. James E. Folsom of Alabama calling for a "fair share of living" for Southern Negroes as based on the principles of Christianity.

"Certainly we hail with pleasure any effort to make the relationship of the races definitely and permanently Christian," said Dr. Louie D. Newton, pastor of the Druid Hills Baptist Church in Atlanta and former president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

The Rev. T. A. Russell, pastor of the Cloverdale Baptist Church here, said:

"We have always tried to follow the same policy in the church by following the teachings of Christianity."

"All of us should share, according to our abilities and willingness to assume responsibilities, in all public work. We can't assume something we are not prepared to assume."

In his special message Mr. Folsom said that Negroes made up 35 per cent of Alabama's population and asked: "Are they getting 35 per cent of the fair share of living?"

As democracy "grows in years and expansiveness," Mr. Folsom went on, a "controlling minority" developed and "through advantages and opportunities it obtains great portions of wealth."

"Wealth means power, and power influence," he stated. "And so often that influence becomes an evil thing, in that it is used for a few, and not for the good of all."

"As long as Negroes are held down by deprivation and lack of opportunity, the other poor people will be held down alongside them."



# Newsreel Marks

## 7th Year as Race

## Relations Pioneer

9th Nov 49

CHICAGO (AP) — The seventh anniversary of All-American News, widely exhibited Negro newsreel, highlights the fact that Hollywood is a "Johnny come lately" in the field of building good race relations through motion pictures.

Week after week, since Nov. 7, 1942, Negro and white theatre audiences have seen Negro achievements and noted personalities pass in review on the screen of movie houses throughout the country. By comparison, the current crop of films from the West Coast depicting colored Americans in their true light has been received with a feeling of "it's about time."

Two years ago President Harry S. Truman wrote on the occasion of All American's fifth anniversary: "You have not only gained national recognition, but have achieved outstanding results in screen journalism."

Today, the Chief Executive's word are even more true. Excluded almost entirely from most newsreels, Negro theatre patrons have come to look forward to each week's record of historic events as filmed and presented by all American News.

Recently, the film company, whose headquarters are located in Chicago, launched a new project. All American News has entered the field of documentary films with a soon-to-be released feature on policy gambling in Chicago. Photographed on the colorful Southside, the picture deals with a highly interesting and exciting phase of life in a big city. Other films on similar subject have been scheduled for production in the near future.

In passing another milestone in motion picture history, E. M. Glucksman, editor-in-chief of All American News, announced this week: "We shall continue to present news about America's largest minority in a manner designed to

give the facts, record history and increase understanding among all Americans."

The veteran motion picture producer added, "During the war years, All American News brought to thousands the heroic deeds and outstanding contributions of the Negro people. During these eventful days, our purpose remains the same."



# If Negroes Should Move Away . . .

## Would That Be Good?

By J. G. COUGHLIN, Editor West Memphis News

(Editor's Note: The following editorial is a reprint from the West Memphis News, edited by Mr. J. G. Coughlin, militant and liberal journalist, who received national recognition when his expose of the West Memphis, Arkansas unequal school system was published in Life Magazine. More recently, Editor Coughlin was awarded the Memphis Urban League Certificate of Merit for his "outstanding service in the promotion of cooperation and understanding between the races.")

The News has a kindly, yes, a friendly, feeling for the Negro race.

We know the race has played a great part in development of this area . . . that the Negro is an integral part of the South itself and as such cannot be penalized without penalizing the entire Southland. "The white man cannot keep the Negro in the ditch without getting down in the ditch with him."

Closer to home, we know that colored people of West Memphis constitute not only a large portion of the total population, but a very important part of that population, without which West Memphis would be seriously handicapped.

Just what effect would it have on this county, and this city, if all the Negroes should leave? Would that be good? Would it please anyone besides a few stupid, prejudice bound ne'er-do-wells who have absolutely no stake in this community or its future?

Believing . . . knowing . . . that the Negro is a part of our Southland, and our city, the News has insisted that the race could be a greater asset . . . could serve the community, the South, and the Nation better . . . if its members were given decent education, advantages . . . given a fair chance to make themselves more useful, more productive . . . to become better citizens.

To that end the News, in the face of vicious personal criticism from a few unprincipled bigots, has advocated that a school be built for the 1,000 colored school children of West Memphis.

In doing this the News exposed the shameful conditions . . . proved the West Memphis school system to be the Nation's worst example of unequal educational opportunities. When months and months passed and nothing was done, the News admittedly grew bitter towards a school board which refused to face its responsibilities. But never did the News make it a matter of race. The News appealed only to the fundamental American sense of fair play and justice . . . to the community's sense of Christian decency.

Far from inciting racial intolerance and ill will, the News campaign has been conducted on such a plane that the Memphis Urban League, an inter-racial organization of white and Negro leaders, awarded the editor a certificate of Merit of "outstanding service in the promotion of cooperation and understanding between the races."

Long before the News ever wrote about the West Memphis Negro School, the injustice was well known to West Memphis colored folks, and a source of discontent and ill will throughout the Negro community. When the white community was made aware of the situation and many influential white citizens spoke out against the injustice, the Negroes took heart.

And now that they have been presented with a workable plan for building a school, the feeling of resentment has subsided. Now in West Memphis have we had better understanding between the races . . . or a more friendly inter-racial relationship . . . we have right now.

If we make good our promise . . . if we go ahead and build a Negro school as planned and maintain it properly, then inter-racial good will and cooperation will continue to grow.

And as this new school, and other schools throughout the South, replace ignorance with knowledge, making better citizens of All our people, this thing we call the race problem will disappear.

Education will give the light by which our people will find their way . . . upon that rests the hopes for our Southland, our Nation, and our World.



## League Releases Booklet On "How To Stop Violence"

"How To Stop Violence! Intimidation! In Your Community" is the title of a booklet just released by the Southern Office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith it was announced by Judge Emanuel Lewis, of Savannah, Chairman of the Southern Board of ADL.

"Liberal strides have been made all over the South and we of the South are proud that our leadership, in the main, is guiding our efforts towards the goal of enlightened progress. The evolution of the South has on occasion been retarded, but not for long. Among the enemies who would retard this process of conscious evolution are terrorist organizations," states Judge Lewis in a foreword to the booklet whose co-authors are Alexander F. Miller, Director of the Southern Office, and Morris Abram, an Atlanta attorney.

"How to Stop Violence! Intimidation! In Your Community" was prepared in answer to the many requests for information about legislation either existing or proposed, on this subject. The booklet discusses the several types of laws to curb terroristic organizations, the legal background of the laws, and the ways in which these laws can be used more effectively. Model laws illustrating each type are contained in an appendix at the end of the booklet. Several of these laws, notably the anti-mask bill and the anti-cross burning bill, have been enacted in 22 communities in Georgia, Tennessee, and Florida and Alabama recently passed the State anti-mask act.

### SEES SOME PROPOSES

Commenting on the booklet Judge Lewis points out that, while it is realized that legislation cannot make morals, nor can it control mores, the activity promoting legislative action and the legislation itself can and do influence public thinking, and more certainly form an important part of the expression and implementation of public opinion. The gap between law and law enforcement is clearly recognized, and the responsibility citizen is charged with the responsibility of causing this gap to be closed and insuring that law enforcement officers are held responsible for the just and effective discharge of their duties.

"While we of the South have contributed our full share of the problems resulting from discriminations, this booklet is another demonstration that we also are contributing more than our full share toward the solution of the problems of bigotry" says Judge Lewis.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is an educational organization which seeks to build in the lives of all Americans those basic attitudes on which good human relations are founded.



# White And Colored Leaders Speak At Brotherhood Service



For the first time in the history of Trinity Episcopal Church, white, in Staunton, Va., white and colored people sat together and segregated on Sunday night, Feb. 20, at a service observing Brotherhood Week. The three previous annual services were held at Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

Speakers, left to right: the Rev. Dunbar H. Ogden Jr., pastor First Presbyterian Church; Dr. Julius S. Carroll, pastor, Augusta Street Methodist Church; Rabbi Joseph H. Freedman, pastor, Hebrew Friendship Congregation, Harrisonburg, Va.; Dr. Riley B. Montgomery, president, Lynchburg College, Lynchburg; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, pastor, Moore Street Baptist Church; the Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, rector, Trinity Episcopal Church, and the Rev. T. J. Jemison, pastor, Mount Zion Baptist Church, Staunton. *Sat. 3-3-49*

## Church Leader Flays Racial Prejudice

Racial prejudice was denounced yesterday by Wilbur LaRoe, jr., former moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. "There is nothing more cruel in all the world than to let the color of skin divide us," he declared. He spoke at a service sponsored by the Interchurch Fellowship, an inter-racial and inter-denominational group, at Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, 15th and R sts. nw. *Mon. 3-21-49*

### Critical of District

He asserted racial discrimination is worst in British South Africa and the Christian United States, adding "there is no greater sin in the world" than denial of brotherhood.

He was especially critical of the District of Columbia for what he

termed the denial of the dignity of man—the main issue, in the world today.

Persons all over America wonder why residents of the District cannot vote, why they judge men by the color of their skins, why the city is second in the Nation in robberies and murders and first in grand and petty larcenies, he said. *Mon. 3-21-49*

Using as his theme, "History as Prologue," an inscription on the National Archives Buildings, he asserted District residents hold the obligation of seeing the next chapter in civilization's book is better than the prologue.

### "Shoved To One Side"

While a United Nations is struggling to be born we can "almost see it shoved to one side" as the Western bloc lines up against the Eastern bloc, he said. He called the Atlantic pact a "defense and perhaps a potential battle line."

There can be no reconciliation with communism with Christianity, he said, calling communism an ideology which reduces the dignity of man to the point of a cog in the service of the state.

He classed race prejudice along with liquor, gambling and broken homes, which he said will wreck society unless curbed. He also declared civilization is helpless without the direction religion gives.

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## BROTHERHOOD WEEK IN GA. PROCLAIMED

*Atlanta Ga.*

Governor Talmadge has today proclaimed the week of February 20 which includes Washington's Birthday Anniversary, to be BROTHERHOOD WEEK in Georgia, as part of a national observance sponsored by The National Conference of Christians and Jews, under the honorary chairmanship of President Harry S. Truman and the general chairmanship of Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller. The text of the Governor's proclamation follows: *Sat. 2-12-49*

WHEREAS: Our liberties as American citizens derive from the declarations of equality and of inalienable rights set forth in the Declaration of Independence; and

WHEREAS: The Declaration roots these rights in the only source beyond human whim or caprice, in Almighty God; and

WHEREAS: It is accordingly appropriate that the people of this State remember from time to time the Brotherhood of Man under the Fatherhood of God as the only sufficient guarantee of the blessings we now enjoy. *Sat. 2-12-49*

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herman Eugene Talmadge, Governor of the State of Georgia, do hereby proclaim the week of Washington's Birthday, February 20 to 27, as a period of dedication to these eternal principles, and urge its observance, in common with the citizens of other states, as Brotherhood Week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the seal of the State of Georgia to be affixed on this eleventh day of February in the year of our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Forty-nine.

## Group Scores 'Brotherhood Weeks' Name

The American Council of Christian Churches yesterday urged a change of the name of Brotherhood Week to Good Neighbor Week. *Post 3-2-49*

Brotherhood Week, sponsored by the National Council of Chris-

tians and Jews, is celebrated throughout the Nation each spring with a series of special interracial and inter-racial events.

Emphasis on brotherhood, the council said in a resolution adopted at its eighth annual convention at Grace Baptist Church, 9th and South Carolina ave. se., "play directly into the hands of the forces in the land which exploit the emphasis to promote a racialistic society which would destroy the free economy of the United States."

Such a concept of brotherhood the council contended, cannot be found in either the Old Testament or the New Testament. "But the emphasis in the Bible upon being a good neighbor and a responsible citizen is a obligation upon us all."

Eighty-five delegates are attending the sessions of the council. It is composed of representatives of the 16 evangelical Protestant groups.

If the NCCJ does not change the name, the resolution said, the American Council will establish a Good Neighbor Week at the same time each year to "prevent a monopoly and the sole exploitation of the free radio time and press, etc., for propaganda aiding the socialization of the United States in the name of 'brotherhood.'"

A publication from headquarters of the Methodist Church was condemned in another resolution for its alleged support of "state socialism and outright governmental control of all industry."

The council urged the membership of the Methodist Church to "arouse themselves and awaken to the danger which confronts a free America and even though that danger stems from their own denominational headquarters to arise in this hour of crisis and make known their insistence upon their loyalty to the historic principles of true Americanism."



# Brotherhood Conference Is Scheduled

Detroit representatives of the National Conference of Christians and Jews will meet in Washington



Cauhorn 3 Rev. Mayne

Nov. 11 to make plans for Brotherhood Week Feb. 19-26.

President Truman will speak at the Washington assembly in the Mayflower Hotel.

\* \* \*

**ATTENDING** from Detroit will be the Rev. Joseph Q. Mayne, vice president of the National Conference and executive secretary of the Detroit Round Table; A. V. Cauhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Leo W. Walser, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Danto and C. J. Reese.

More than 1,000 representatives from every state and national political leaders will attend.



## BROTHERHOOD WEEK CELEBRATED AT CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY



Joseph Hummingbird, a 14-year-old full-blooded Indian, plays the tom-tom and sings an Indian song for Bernare Saulnier, 12-year-old French boy; John Hyland, 13, of Irish extraction; Will Williams, 12 and David Hoo, 8, whose parents are Chinese. *Rev-2-25-49*

## It's A Fact

**EPISCOPAL** Layman Lt. Lawrence Oxley will be officially authorized to arrange "brotherhood" (inter-racial) communions in Detroit, Philadelphia and Chicago. The test-run in Washington at colored St. Luke's was a huge success. Pleased high church officials noted 150 of the over 200 communicants were white, with important names and a needless dime a dozen. *Rev-2-25-49*

Reginald Johnson, director of Urban League Field Services calls attention to the Phoenix, Arizona chapter of American Association of University Women. Unlike the Washington chapter which banned Mary Church Terrell as a member because she is colored, the Phoenix ladies have elected to membership Miss Omaha Oglesby, public school music teacher and YWCA Board member. Racially, Phoenix resembles D. C., otherwise. *Rev-2-25-49*

Howard Woods, Defender St. Louis representative, calls attention to fact Republican nominee for Mayor, J. Edward Gragg, who has been "too busy" to meet with any colored group, finally met in closed session with 15 colored ministers. The lads of the cloth gave Gragg h... oh, excuse us, gave him the dickens. He let his campaign manager do the talking. That worthy changed the subject, pointing with pride at the Catholic Church's democracy and holding for "separate but equal." "Of course," he added, "we don't have any votes. The Archbishop tells us what to do. We do it."

**BROTHERHOOD SEEN  
AS U. S. STRENGTH**

*New York Times*  
Week Proclaimed by Truman  
Widely Observed in Churches

## Land Synagogues of Nation

Brotherhood Week opened yesterday with inter-faith observances throughout the nation and city.

In Washington President Truman issued a proclamation calling upon Americans to rededicate themselves to the principles of "equality and justice." In an atomic world, he said, men must "tap the nucleus of understanding through brotherhood."

"It is the source of the unity within our nation which will make us strong in moral purpose so that we may give to our world the leadership worthy of our heritage," he said.

## O'Dwyer Honored in Absence

In this city, a scroll for service to improve brotherhood relations was presented in absentia to Mayor O'Dwyer by the Men's Club of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun. It was the organization's third annual brotherhood day award.

At a service preceding the presentation, Dr. Everett R. Clinchy,

president of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which is sponsoring Brotherhood Week, spoke at the congregation's synagogue at 257 West Eighty-eighth Street. The service was attended by representatives of Catholic, Protestant and Negro groups.

Warning that an "inevitable recession" from "war-induced prosperity would test our economic system, Dr. Clinchy said:

"We know that the struggle for democracy cannot be waged with bullets, shells and atomic bombs. Scientists who uncovered the secret of the atom take the lead in telling us that the effort depends on ideas and not on weapons. In this crisis, friendship and teamwork among Christians and Jews, among all the groups that make up America, is mandatory."

The presentation ceremonies followed at a luncheon in the congregation's community house, 270 West Eighty-ninth Street, attended by 200 persons. Deputy Mayor John J. Bennett accepted the award for Mayor O'Dwyer, who is vacationing in Cuba.

In making the presentation the Rev. David H. Panitz, assistant rabbi of the congregation, described the Mayor as "one who works at brotherhood."

## Interracial Hospital Cited

One of the nine speakers at the luncheon, Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Greater New York Urban League, called Mayor O'Dwyer "one of New York's biggest assets" in combating discrimination.

Making an "audit" of the city's intergroup relations, Mr. Lewis listed as other assets the operation of Sydenham Hospital in Harlem as the nation's first interracial hospital and two human relations centers at New York University and Columbia.

As liabilities, he said New York had "the largest racial and religious ghettos of any city in the world," a quota system in medical schools and "token employment of Negroes, Jews, Puerto Ricans and foreign-born."

At another Brotherhood Week observance the Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Farber, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, said in a sermon that a successful democracy depended not on men thinking alike but on recognition of differences and understanding another's point of view.

"Whether we like it or not," he said, "men of every color and creed, every tradition and tongue, have come to work out their destiny in our land. We differ from one another in thought and creed but are one family. We must learn to live together to make democracy work."

Jews Acclaimed  
For Negro Help

*Philadelphia Inquirer*  
By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The over-all contributions of American Jews to the progress of the Nation's Negroes are being cited throughout the country as a part of ceremonies marking the 16th annual observance of Brotherhood Week, which began last Sunday. With the 1949 theme of "For bigotry, no sanction," the week is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Foremost among those organizations acknowledging a "tremendous debt of long standing" to leaders of the Jewish faith, is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now marking its 40th anniversary. Three of the original sponsors of that unit, which now has a membership of 500,000, were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Henry Moskowitz of New York, and Rabbi Rev. David H. Panitz, assistant rabbi of the congregation, described the Mayor as "one who works at brotherhood."

In the early days of the organization, when its funds were such as to prohibit the retention of eminent legal counsel, the cases were carried to the U. S. Supreme Court by the nationally known Jewish attorney, Louis Marshall. Often paying for the total expense of long-fought litigation out of his own funds, it was the distinguished Marshall who laid the groundwork for the legal successes which have been scored by the association in the fields of restrictive covenants, teacher salaries and other phases of civil rights.

The organization of the present nation-wide scope of the NAACP has also been, in appreciable measure, attributed to the leadership of Joel and Arthur Spingarn, both widely known in Jewish humanitarian circles.

## VALUABLE LAW SERVICE

Taking hold of the association at a time when economic stringency had threatened to close its doors, the Spingarn brothers attracted the sorely needed support of influential persons. Many were active in the practice of law and gave services which, according to the late James Weldon Johnson, then national secretary of the unit, "could not have been purchased with the whole assets collected by the association in 10 years."

In appreciation, the NAACP has created its highest award, "The Spingarn Medal," in honor of that family. Succeeding the elder Joel, Arthur B. Spingarn is now president of the organization. Under his guidance, the voluntary legal committee still lists distinguished Jewish legal counsel, included among whom are

Shad Pollet, Andrew Weinberger, having done more "than anything white leaders as having been wholly ern educators, the Rosenwald philo-  
Milton Konwits, Arthur Mandel and else except time" to change the sec-  
Benjamin Kaplan. James Marshall, tion's attitude regarding inequalities death, that both white and Negro principle of "matched dollars or  
son of the first legal counsel, is also vated, mainly, by the late Booker T. be educated, simultaneously, if that tarred sections, Rosenwald appro-  
a member of the unit's legal com- Washington, principal of Tuskegee section were to find interracial priations often erected school build-  
mittee. Institute, the distinguished Jewish peace. And since the rural areas, 35 ings, but the responsibility of main-  
leader spent millions to "get educa- years ago, were those in which the taining the units became a local as-  
tion down the dirt roads" for both most serious racial conflicts occurred, signment. The necessity of an entire  
Negro and white children of rural the Rosenwald aid was directed community to rise to meet the chal-  
areas. mended by them. 23-49 lence laid down by the terms of these  
Rosenwald took the position, now MATCHING OF DOLLARS conditional gifts, often afforded the  
looked upon by both Negro and Called "pump priming" by mod- lone opportunity Negroes and whites

## JULIUS ROSENWALD'S HELP

Observance of Brotherhood Week will also focus the contributions of the late Julius Rosenwald, former head of Sears-Roebuck, whose es- tablishment of the cause of Negro educa- tion in the South is credited with



in these areas had to work together. As a result, in more than 1500 communities of rural areas, schools of modern design replaced wholly inadequate church buildings for both white and Negro children. Temporary aid was also extended for trained supervision, a move which gradually persuaded Southern States to take on increasing responsibilities at this level. In addition, comparison of facilities normally provided with those of the "Rosenwald Schools," served to spur that section to a general overhauling of its educational plants.

In Philadelphia, where the observation has been proclaimed by Mayor Bernard Samuel, Earl G. Harrison, former dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, has been given the Interfaith Award of B'nai B'rith for a number of roles in "promoting good will among all faiths" in this area. Looked upon by the city's Negroes as perhaps the area's foremost Christian figure in interracial understanding, Harrison was also honored by that group recently.

## Brotherhood Week

*Chicago Ill. September*  
Extensive plans for the celebration of Brotherhood Week, February 20 to 27, have been announced by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. This annual observance has grown more important with the years and every effort is being made to make the 1949 celebration a truly nationwide affair which will cut across all lines that serve to separate racial and religious groups into isolated camps.

Brotherhood Week has a special significance for us which is readily understood. Its meaningfulness to America, its real value is more apparent today to more people than at any time in the past. The need for true unity is greater and brotherhood has come to be regarded as essential to our national security.

*Race Relations*  
The National Conference of Christians and Jews conducts a year-around program and one week in the year is set aside to give special emphasis to the cause to which the organization is dedicated. In most of our cities local programs are being developed which warrant our full support. The press and radio and all media of communication are being mobilized to help make Brotherhood Week a really great demonstration of our democratic faith.

Our church and civic leaders have a responsibility to do their utmost in this noble endeavor. We are confident that our clubs and organizations will happily cooperate with the National Conference to

assure the success of Brotherhood Week. It is too great an opportunity to ignore and too great a responsibility to evade.

## Annual Service In Staunton At White Church

*Journal & Guide*  
**Speakers Point Out**

*Non-Racial Question*  
**Changes In South**  
*Jan. 3-5-49*

STAUNTON, Va. — A crowd of over 1,100 persons attended Staunton's fourth annual brotherhood service conducted Sunday night, Feb. 20, in Trinity Episcopal Church, one of the oldest churches in the state having been founded in 1746. The church is located in the heart of downtown Staunton.

The almost overflow audience of white and colored citizens heard three outstanding churchmen express their views on the subject of race relations with message of hope. It was the first time in the history of Trinity that colored people worshipped freely and without segregation.

This type of service was initiated in Staunton three years ago by the Rev. T. J. Jemison, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, and for the past three years this service has been held in Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

Feeling that the time was ripe for this service to be held in one of the white churches, Rev. Mr. Jemison approached the rector, the Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, and vestry of Trinity on the subject and they voted unanimously for the service this year to be held in Trinity.

### RABBI HEARD

The first speaker, Rabbi Joseph H. Freedman, pastor, Hebrew Friendship Congregation, Harrisonburg, Va., told the group: "I feel an obligation to promote understanding among the people of our great country, for I am afraid, at times, we are not mindful of, or sensible to, what we all have in common."

Rabbi Freedman said further, "that just as the walls of Jericho fall, so will the walls of prejudice, segregation and hate fall."

The second speaker, Dr. Riley B. Montgomery, president of Lynchburg College and a former president of the Virginia Council of Churches, paraphrased a quota-

tion from the New York Times by E. B. White to supply the text for his brief message: "Clubs, fraternities, classes, races, nations and denominations—these are the beloved barriers in the way of a unified, workable world." Those "beloved barriers," he claimed, "make brotherhood impossible."

### OPTIMISTIC NOTE

The evening's most optimistic note was struck by the final speaker, Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, professor of sociology, Virginia Union University, and pastor of the Moore Street Baptist Church, Richmond.

Granting that this is "one of the most critical moments in race relations, since the race question is pressing for an answer and on that answer possibly hinges the survival of both races and civilizations," Dr. Hancock still held forth his reasons for optimism:

"I am optimistic because the South is not solid anymore against the Negro," Dr. Hancock said, adding, "the South cannot be stamped out on the subject and the 'signs are changing.'"

### SPEAKERS INTRODUCED

Each of the speakers was introduced by Trinity's rector who also pronounced the benediction. Other ministers on the program were the Rev. Dunbar H. Ogden, Jr., pastor of First Presbyterian Church (white); invocation: the Rev. T. J. Jemison, pastor, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, responsive scripture lesson, and Dr. Julius S. Carroll, pastor, Augusta Street Methodist Church, closing prayer.

Music was furnished by the Boys Choir of Trinity under the direction of Dr. Carl Browman who is the head of the music department of Mary Baldwin College and the 65-voice choir of Virginia Union University, Richmond, under the direction of Prof. William Jeffers Goodwin and accompanied by Prof. Robert Brown Johnson.

## Brotherhood Week Atlanta, Ga.

*The World*  
This is brotherhood week. It is the time of year when we take time out to recount our past achievements in human and racial relations and to chart new goals for the future. Just where we are in human brotherhood and racial progress, is not easily determined. In one sense, we can say we have made gains. But in another, we have lost more. In Washington we are fighting a terrific battle to secure the passage of civil rights, which will guarantee the protection of all citizens without regard to race and color. In many other respects, things are far from ideal.

On the home level, in our own state of Georgia, perhaps the darkest and gloomiest picture of all is presented. Plots and designs are being hatched daily in the minds of those we must look to for our laws, to take away from us the normal rights of any citizen in a democracy. We have the Voters qualification legislation to remind us of the hostility instead of brotherhood and goodwill, which exists between us. The Georgia Legislature didn't have enough goodwill and brotherhood to pass a bill to outlaw the masking of the Ku Klux Klan, although there were some who were willing to stand up and be counted. Law after law, or rather legislation after legislation, most certain to be enacted into law, was passed by the Assembly with one holy and high purpose in mind: To keep the Negro in a subordinate citizenship position. *wed. 2-23-49*

The situation, we repeat, is not at all bright. But we can still hope. And that is what we do, hope and trust that a brighter and better day will draw on the horizon. Georgia is sorely in need of brotherhood. Atlanta, with its chronic housing tensions, can profit by mutual understandings of a serious human problem, and thus demonstrate a spirit of brotherhood.

## Northwestern U. Interracial Club Holds Human Relations Council

*The Daily World*  
Negro girls among a total of 17 students). *Fri. 3-11-49*  
EVANSTON, Ill. — (ANP) — More than 400 students attended two sessions of a clinic on human relations conducted last week by Northwestern university's inter-racial club, the Quibblers. This program highlighted the school's observation of Brotherhood week. *Fri. 3-11-49*  
Featured speakers at the first session, a panel, were S. I. Hayakawa, world famous semanticist; Richard Waterman, Northwestern anthropology professor; Alexander Liveright, University of Chicago Industrial relations department, and Lee Shapiro Anti-Defamation League. Waterman, Libright, Shapiro, and Thomas Elliot, Northwestern sociology professor, conducted the second session, an open discussion meeting.

At both meetings the experts in the various fields stressed understanding rather than tolerance as the best method of improving human relations.

Students debated interracial relations at Northwestern in the public discussion meeting. Many wondered why the school had only one interracial house (International house for women which houses six



# Walter White Talks on 'Lincoln's Unfinished Business' at Conference

The third annual Conference of Human Relations, which stressed "Reducing Inter-Racial Tensions" in Des Moines, co-sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the department of adult education of the Des Moines public schools in cooperation with 28 other community organizations, brought out a crowd of persons to the one-day session held at Hotel Ft. Des Moines.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, chose as his subject for the evening meeting, "Lincoln's Unfinished Business."

Speaking at the third annual Conference on Human Relations in Hotel Fort Des Moines, White declared he has noticed the "rising winds of doubt" about U. S. policies since early in World War II.

He said people all over the world asked him, "How serious is the United States about freedom and democracy when she doesn't even practice it at home or in her own armed forces?"

White told the audience of more than 700 that he first noticed this trend when the Germans and Japanese were dropping leaflets showing pictures of race riots in the U. S. and claiming America wants to bring the same evil practices to all dark-skinned peoples in the world.

The speaker said only the inherent cruelty of the two nations, prevented their propaganda from taking greater effect.

## Communist Propaganda

White said the same propaganda lines are being carried on by the Communists and that it is effective.

He cited as an example the "envy" murder of a southern Negro by the Klu Klux Klan because the man had attained a certain degree of success.

"When the guilty klansmen were freed, Radio Moscow went on the air within three hours and broad-

cast all the sordid details to Asia, Africa and Europe," he said.

"The broadcasts made the point that if the American system were allowed to become dominant in the world, the same things would happen to all colored persons."

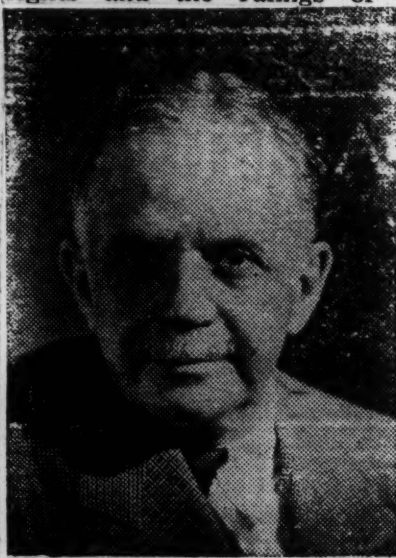
White said the Communists are using America's race problems to campaign against the North Atlantic pact.

## Russian Broadcasts

"Because of Russian broadcasts many people in Asia, Africa and Europe believe the Atlantic pact is only an American method of keeping the old colonial empire system in which the brown and black races were exploited in favor of the whites," he said.

Turning to the actual racial problem in the United States, White said he could see a great improvement in the last 30 years.

He said he has noted this improvement in the increased interest in solving racial problems by churches, students, labor and other groups. He mentioned the report of the president's committee on human rights and the rulings of courts



WALTER WHITE

against educational discrimination in the south.

## Conference of Human Relations

### Civil Rights Fight

He noted at the same time, however, that there are many things the country "can be ashamed of."

In this connection, the speaker cited the fight against civil rights in the U. S. senate by use of the "shameful filibuster by Dixiecrats and reactionary Republicans."

White urged his audience to "bombard your senators"—whose records, he said, are "very bad"—with letters and petitions to enact civil rights legislation.

In a question period, White listed two reasons for the question, "Why are there bigots?"

The first, he said, is sheer ignorance—the bigot doesn't know his neighbors as persons. Second, he said, is fear and insecurity—in a world where there is a cut-throat economy and a fear of war and ultimate survival.

At the morning session, John Simmons, chairman of the Minnesota Fair Employment Practices Council and candidate for mayor of Minneapolis, talked on "A Neighboring City Tackles Its Problems." He spoke again at a noon luncheon meeting held in the Palm Room of Ft. Des Moines hotel.

# St. Louis to Make Human Relations Body Standing Part of City Organization

## HEADS DENTISTRY

St. Louis (NNPA)—The St. Louis Council on Human Relations, re-

he said, are "very bad"—with letters and petitions to enact civil rights legislation.

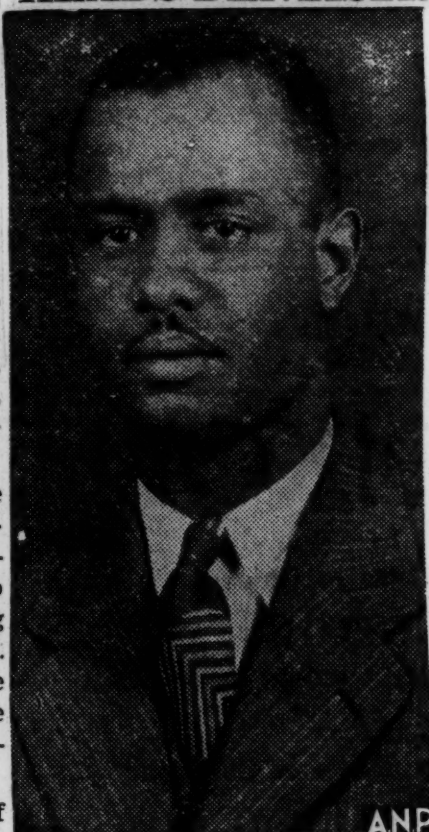
Fairgrounds Park swimming pool, held its organizational meeting Monday, June 27.

Russell L. Dearmont, temporary chairman, named committees to plan a permanent organization and to obtain data on current problems in race relations. Mrs. Edna Bowles, a colored member of the council, was appointed on the data committee.

James E. Cook, secretary of the Pine Street YMCA who was recently appointed to the committee, asked whether the group would take up the "recent happenings," meaning the swimming pool incidents. Mr. Dearmont replied that it would be better to build for the future. The city had reacted well to the disturbing occurrences, he said.

Oscar A. Ehrhardt, a member of the committee on organization, argued that the body should keep its problems in the "present tense." Henry E. Chadeayne, chairman of the data committee, said the Mayor had planned the appointment of the council prior to the swimming pool outbreak. Sam Elson, a member of the data committee, said that to take up the outbreak now "might wreck" the group.

Mayor Darst, in an opening address to the group, said he planned to make the council a "permanent part of our municipal organization."



Dr. William M. Allen will assume duties as the new dean of Meharry's School of Dentistry on Aug. 1. He succeeds Dr. Clifton O. Dummett



## Henderson's Comment

# Journal and Guide

## Another Victory Scored In D. C. Jim Crow Fight

By EDWIN B. HENDERSON  
For the NNPA News Service

THE foundations of the house Jim Crow built are crumbling. Last week the Park and Planning Commission of your nation's capital voted 6-2 to eliminate the designations, "for colored . . . for white" on the map showing the comprehensive plan of recreation centers in Washington, D. C. It was based on these words which had been used—in the opinion of many—to show general use of the play areas, but upon which the D. C. Recreation Department based its claim that it was acting under a mandate to keep Negro and white children from meeting each other at play on public recreational facilities.

Continual hammering by many agencies, and recently spearheaded by Representative Arthur Klein, of New York, caused the vote to revise the D. C. recreation map. Thus another pillar of the house of prejudice has been jarred loose. It will now be up to the Recreation Board to act solely on its own. If they persist in segregation and the disbarment of citizens from public recreation facilities because of race or creed it will be in the face of trends to democracy and will label the obstructionists without recourse to legal alibis. I predict that no judge could sustain the present policies of the Recreation Board if or when the attack is made through the courts.

### ANOTHER MILESTONE PASSED

Another milestone was passed on the road toward democracy in Washington, your capital, at College Park, Md., last Tuesday, when the second annual outdoor AAU games were held. In competition with representatives of all the leading athletes in the colleges around the District, our colored boys did nobly.

Howard University's thin-clads established a new AAU record in the 100 yards dash, won the 440 yard dash, the Medley relay and scored in the mile, the 220, and the mile relay. Joe Payne of Howard was the 100-yard victor, and Lou Russell won the 440. Two high school athletes scored places in the events. Henry Johnson of Cardozo High School was third in the 120 yard hurdles in which a new meet record of 14.3 seconds was set, and Carl Cager of Kakeland High was second in the 220.

For the first time a high school event was on the schedule, a high school medley relay which was won by Cardozo High School with Dunbar High second; Phelps, third and St. John's fourth. Several local white high school athletes competed unattached.

### SPORTS LEADING THE WAY

As we have so often pointed out, the war against bigotry and race hatred must be fought on all fronts. The intellectuals battle in ide-

## Group of 34 Forms to Aid D. C. Racial Relations

Unit Is 'Sincerely, Honestly Committed To Task' Of Helping Situation in Capital

A new interracial group to improve race relations in Washington was formed yesterday with impetus from members of the federations of citizens and civic associations.

As yet unnamed, the group will be composed of 17 Negro and 17 white citizens. "Sincerely and honestly committed to the task of improving race relations in the Nation's Capital."

The full committee has not yet met, but concrete proposals are expected to be mapped out at a meeting within three days.

The suggested purposes of the committee are "to obtain basic data and information on tensions, employment, housing, human rights, population, organization activities, etc., as they affect human relations; to analyze the facts to formulate committee policy and disseminate information; to generate constructive and unprejudiced public attitudes with respect to racial, ethnic and religious groups; to treat conflict situations, combat discrimination and cooperate with other organizations in seeking solution to problems of housing, health and medical care."

### Aim "to make People Happy"

The committee announced its ambition "to make all the people residing in this our Nation's Capital, happy and contented."

Clifford H. Newell, former president of the Federation of Citizens Associations, has been acting chairman of the group. He said yesterday that two weeks ago he contacted Charles C. Beckett, executive secretary of the Washington Urban League, with the idea for an interracial committee. The two invited others to discuss the proposal, and 34 citizens were finally invited to constitute the committee.

### Names of Members

In addition to Newell and Beckett, they are Edward G. Baltz, director of the Washington Board of Trade; Leo M. BOernstein, Washington realtor; J. M. Bland, past president of the Federation of Business Men's Association; John H. Connaughton, president of the Federation of Citizens Associations; Dr. Paul Cooke, faculty member, Minor Teachers College; Elwood Davis, Jr., past president, Junior Chamber of Commerce; S. Dolan Donahue, Washington realtor; Hush Duffield, general manager, Sears, Roebuck Co. stores; John B. Duncan, vice president, Federation of Civic Associations; Joseph H. B. Evans, director, 12th Street YMCA; Mrs. Helen Fritz, president, Dahlgren Terrace Citizens Association; Woolsey W. Hall, past president of the Federation of Civic Associations; Ernest F. Harper, present president; Rev. E. L. Harrison, pastor, Shiloh Baptist Church; George E. S. Hayes, attorney; Mrs. Ernest W. Howard, president, Columbia Heights Citizens Association; Charles H. Houston, attorney; Mrs. Alice C. Hunter, member, D. C. Board of Recreation; Frank R. Jelleff, president, United Community Services, Inc.; Col. Campbell C. Johnson, vice president, UCS; Jerome McKee, acting president, Federation of Business Men's Associations; George E. McNeil, past president, D. C. Bar Association; Jesse Mitchell, president, Industrial Bank of Washington; John P. Murchison, businessman; Clem F. Preller, president, Central Labor Union, AFL; Leslie Shaeffer, president, North East Business Men's Association; Rev. Stephen Gill Spottswood, pastor, John Wesley AME Zion Church; Paul P. Walsh, publisher; George P. Weaver, executive secretary, Industrial Union Council, CIO; and Mrs. Velma Williams, member, D. C. Board of Education.

## Kindness Without A Color Line

I am a colored, native-born American citizen. Like many other colored and white American citizens, I am married, have a couple of children, hold a couple of academic degrees from a leading Eastern university, and have managed to hang onto a pretty decent job for the last dozen years or so. Like many other colored and white Americans, my family and I like appetizing and wholesome food, attractive and comfortable living quarters, concerts, plays, wrestling matches, football games, radio and television programs, and so on. Also, like many other colored and white Americans we ask very little of society—other than the right to rear our children as first-class American citizens, to live in peace with our neighbors and friends, and to be respected (and be respected by) our fellow men.

The fact that, as colored Americans, we cannot take these things for granted in our day-to-day relationships is so well known a theme that it need not be dwelled upon at length. My purpose is, however, to provide you with at least one instance of a wholesome nature, with the thought that we too often damn the seamstress when she misses a stitch, but somehow never get around to complimenting her when she pleases us.

Very recently my mother became ill while shopping in the Kanu's Department Store, and was the only colored person involved in the following series of incidents.

The clerk who was serving her immediately secured a chair for her, made her as comfortable as possible, and then hurried to get the store's nurse. In the meantime several women who were nearby rushed to my mother, secured water for her and offered every other possible assistance. In a very few minutes the clerk returned with the nurse, who administered first aid treatment, carefully helped my mother into a wheel chair, and ordered a taxi for her.

Each of the women to whom I have already referred insisted that she would see my mother home, but the taxi driver indicated that he both could and would be glad to handle the job alone, helped my mother into his cab, and very carefully drove her to her home. He then

helped her up the steps, opened the door for her, assisted her to a comfortable seat, went back to the front door and brought her key to her, and offered to get out a blanket for her if she wished to wrap up. When she asked the amount of money which she owed him for his services, he declined to accept a penny, and added (just before he made a very quiet exit) "Things would be a darned sight better in this world if more of us would learn to be human to each other."

I regret very much that in my mother's upset state she could not be certain of the name of the taxi company involved, and that she also neglected to ask the driver's name. She thinks, however, that the man was driving a Yellow Cab. In any event, I can think of no better example of true Christianity, or of true, quiet and calm Americanism. H. R. F. Washington.

## THE READERS' FORUM

### D. C. University Lags In Race Relations

Editor, Journal and Guide: George Washington University lags in race relations and this is to be regretted for it makes the picture look bad for the District of Columbia. All of the colleges and universities that are in the District admit Negroes except George Washington University. The board of trustees, the faculty and the student body should be embarrassed because of their policy to prevent Negroes from studying at the institution.

The present custom among the colleges in the North and in the Mid-West, and in the West is to admit Negro students. Even in Oklahoma and Arkansas white and Negro students are studying in the same institutions. I am happy that all of the colleges, with the exception of George Washington University, that are located in the District of Columbia have opened their doors to Negro students.

Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, etc., which are the larger schools in the country, have been accepting not only Negro students, but have a brighter vision. Negroes teach

on their faculties. There is a change in the old pattern of segregation and it will be a very intelligent and the proper thing to do for George Washington University to admit Negro students to all of its colleges.

—(Rev.) LAWRENCE C. BRYANT  
Washington, D. C.



# Surprising Advance In Race Relations

*Nashville, Tenn.*  
**Made In '48, Says  
 Summary of Achievements Made by Dr.  
 Charles S. Johnson at  
 Close of Institute**

*Tri. 7-22-49*  
 Advances in race relations in this country in the last year are of such "surprising character as to take on the proportions of an orderly revolution within the framework of our democratic society," Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, told the closing session of Race Relations Institute.

The Institute, held under the auspices of Fisk University and the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association, convened for the sixth year this summer. Over 100 officials of labor, industry, government, education, civic and social organizations participated in its deliberations into America's racial and minority problems. They come from all sections of the country, representing some 33 states.

Dr. Johnson closed the two-weeks' discussion with a summary of the Institute's reports and findings.

Despite tensions and disorders in certain areas, he said, the changes in race relations had affected American life to the point that "there is no section of the country today in which the principle of democratic equality is not accepted." *Tri. 7-22-49*

"Differences in matters of race relations between the South and other sections of the nation are differences in degree rather than kind," he declared. "The problem of the South is, basically, less racial than economic, less a matter of morals than of psychiatry, less cultural than social."

## Broader Changes in South

Broader changes are occurring in the South than in any other section of the country, Dr. Johnson asserted, noting that "it is quite possible that it may become the area of greatest social ferment and development in the nation." For documentation, he cited the modifications in the segregation policy in West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas and Oklahoma. With respect to civil rights, he observed that anti-poll tax and

anti-lynching legislation "are acceptable to southern leadership," and that fair employment legislation "is acceptable if left to the processes of education and persuasion."

Dr. Johnson "pinpointed the changes" in the nation's racial pattern and "action by-products that have developed without deliberate design and have taken on value and meaning beyond the result of calculated programs."

The most important example, he said, was the "significant transfer of the center of gravity of the issue of race relations from segmented minority struggles to the realm of universal concern."

## International Issue

Dr. Johnson also listed the civil rights controversy as a domestic counterpart of "the newly articulated human rights doctrine" that has "emerged on a national political level." Another example of change he cited was the inclusion of the race relations issue as an organic part of the international issue of human rights, "now finding a new functional definition in the five proposals before the United Nations to guarantee and guard these rights."

New mass security legislation and a rapid succession of court decisions outlawing the white primary, legal support for restrictive covenants in housing, racial monopoly in the railroad brotherhoods and equalizing teachers' salaries "have pushed forward the issue of race to a new front," Dr. Johnson added.

He also included the new position of the United States in international leadership as a factor for change. It has put us "into the bright spotlight of world scrutiny" and placed the United States in contest with "a competing and unreconcilable ideology," Dr. Johnson explained, that forces readjustments in racial practices.

## Hate Groups Ridiculed

Public apathy toward "hate organizations," Dr. Johnson noted, has changed into public ridicule and even suppression. For the first time, he declared, "these spurious agents of Americanism have been openly condemned as subversive of American democracy."

Dr. Johnson also cited progress made in Negro employment at skilled levels, broadening opportunities for minorities in government jobs, "the beginning of desegregation" in military services, the creation of the new state of Israel, the offer of an important sub-cabinet post to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche and in labor union pro-

grams against discriminatory practices.

Dr. Johnson concluded his address with an outline of the next immediate developments, "in terms of reasonable public readiness," in the field of race relations:

## Seven Gains Cited

1. The abolition of segregation in Washington, D. C., in the armed forces and in interstate transportation;

2. State legislation and enforcement of fair employment practices;

3. "Resolution of the issue in a Supreme Court test of the 'separate but equal' principle in the dual education system of the South;"

4. Removal of the quota system in educational institutions, "in the north and west and especially the northeast," and the admission of qualified Negro students into graduate and professional schools in the South;

5. Annulment of government handicaps to full citizenship for the American Indian;

6. Further extension of suffrage in the South and the use of the ballot by nationally handicapped groups, in the North and South, "to improve popular representation in Congress;"

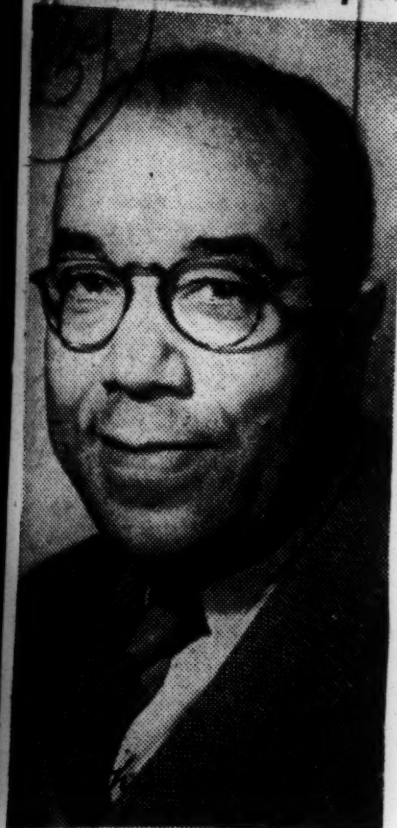
7. Acceleration of the movement for an all-inclusive church.

Dr. Johnson, first Negro president of Fisk University, has been United States Delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's meetings in London, Paris and Mexico City. He opened the first Institute of Race Relations, at Fisk, in 1944 and has directed each annual Institute since that time.



# Leaves Macy's to Serve As Race Relations Expert

Lemuel L. Foster



Lemuel L. Foster

Lemuel L. Foster has resigned as an executive in the personnel division of Macy's, New York, to become an independent consultant in personnel and race relations, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Foster will continue to serve Macy's as a consultant.

A graduate of Fisk University, Mr. Foster had been a member of the Fisk University Jubilee Singers. Subsequently he was a supervisor for the Department of Labor, executive secretary to the Atlanta (Ga.) Urban League and life insurance man.

In 1935 he became race relations officer for the Federal Works Administration here. In the last war he was a race relations analyst in the industrial personnel division of the Army Service Forces, receiving a citation for meritorious service as a civilian specialist. He joined Macy's in 1945.



# ALBERT Barnett

The Defender

## Entries For Credit Side Of Race Relations Ledger

Chicago, Ill.  
THE credit side of the race relations ledger showed some interesting entries the past week.

Two Negro cadets had the distinction of being numbered among the 572 graduates at U. S. Military Academy, West Point, and were given assignments. They are Edward Brinkley Howard, of Washington, D. C., and Charles Lee Smith, of St. Louis.

Lt. Howard was assigned to the Signal Corps and Lt. Smith to the Coast Artillery. Lt. Smith had double cause for rejoicing and celebration. Immediately after graduation he rushed to Manhattan, led his fiancée, Miss Ruth Berrien, to the altar of St. Marks Methodist church, where they exchanged nuptial vows. The Lieutenant's comment: "I feel great. This is the happiest moment of my life." He was appointed to the Academy by Cong. Louis E. Miller of Missouri.

Lt. Howard was appointed by Cong. William L. Dawson, of the First District, Illinois, and at the Academy attained the rank of Cadet Sergeant. He was a member of the Camera club and was also on the photo staff of the Howitzer (cadet yearbook).

Sat. 7-9-49 + + +  
On the West Coast, Los Angeles citizens of both races are busy with plans for financing West View Hospital, an interracial institution, both in staff and patients—one of the few in the nation which will train Negro internes.

The hospital sponsoring group has sent out an S.O.S. for funds. They need \$130,000, to match a Government grant of \$140,000. Groucho Marx, Abbott and Costello and other liberal Hollywood celebs attended the ground-breaking ceremonies last year, but since that time construction has been halted because the \$105,000 fund previously raised, has been expended.

The money, now needed, is to finish the project, but the irony of it is that Negroes have been slow in paying their pledges. The whites, according to officials, have responded, nobly, and if our people would respond in kind, the money would soon be raised. It is lamentable, but too many Negroes are long on promises, short on fulfillment. Largest Negro family is the "Gonna" family, whose members are always 'gonna' do something, but so far as achievement is concerned, never get to first base.

Could it be that Shakespeare envisioned the West View Hospital predicament when he wrote: "An enterprise, when fairly once begun, should not be left till all that ought is won?"

+ + +

The church interracial spotlight was trained this week on Dr. J. H. Jackson, eloquent and able pastor of Chicago's Olivet Baptist church, second largest Protestant church in America—the largest, Abyssinian Baptist of New York City, pastored by Congressman-Minister A. Clayton Powell.

Dr. Jackson, although absent from the meeting, was elected vice-president of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago. The group, led by Dr. John W. Harms, includes nearly all Protestant churches, of both races, in the greater Chicagoland area.

+ + +

Sat. 7-9-49 + + +  
The University of Oklahoma has accepted 14 Negro applicants and has under review applications from 25 others. But here's the rub. The state saves money by admitting them, under the Supreme Court 'equal accommodations' ruling, but the University solves the State's Jim Crow ruling, by installing a railing, separating white and colored students.

## General

Prejudices, although deep-rooted, reflect the lack of intelligence of the individual. It was Charlotte Bronte who said: "Prejudices, it is well known, are most difficult to eradicate from the heart whose soil has never been loosened or fertilized by education; they grow there, firm as weeds among rocks."

The University of Oklahoma could well sow the seed of Bronte's philosophy within its own walls, then, maybe its golden harvest might cast a beckoning shadow on campuses of other State's Rights' universities across the Nation.

## Understanding One Another

*The World, Atlanta, Ga. Thu. 3-10-49*  
Despite the stress and strain of the times in which we are now living, one can find here and there an occasional example of goodwill and mutual cooperation between white and Negroes, without which the race problem would be far more serious than at present. An excellent illustration of this was shown in the action of white and Negro citizens of Greenville, N. C. recently when they raised over \$3,000 fund for the widow of a white, Greenville taxi driver, whose murder was confessed by two Negro youths.

The Mayor, Jack Boyd, Chairman of the O'Neal Foundation, in making known the goodwill fund, stated that the group will hold the money in trust for the young wife and the unborn child. The 26 year old veteran, according to news accounts, was found beaten to death outside a tobacco barn in a lonely rural section several weeks ago. 3-10-49

The fact that there were no untoward incident connected with the slaying, as cruel as it was, augurs well for the reservoir of goodwill and mutual understanding already in existence. In many sections we know, the results could have been decidedly different. But here is a group who used their reason rather than their emotions, and considered the slaying as the work of people with low mentality, and not that of any particular race. It could have happened in any racial group. So, it is good that this much could be brushed aside by both groups without any thought or reference to race.

How much faster couldn't all of us grow in the South if only Negroes and whites could follow the example set by these people in North Carolina?

## President's Civil Rights' Program Won Nation-Wide Support During Year

Truman Prods Congress CIO officials asked for backing for an FEPC.

In a special message to Congress, President Truman called for immediate enactment of laws to insure the maximum of civil and human rights to all citizens regardless of race, creed or color. Later, he remained unmoved by the South's ire over his program.

The Methodist Church's General Conference moved toward complete integration as it allowed New York and New York East Conferences to develop new colored churches within their borders.

Episcopallians voted to end segregation in the Virginia Diocese. Nurses Vote Integration American Nurses Association.

Inspired by the revelations of color, creed, race, political or union affiliation, against an applicant because of race, political or union affiliation, Longchamps Change Policy Longchamps' chain of nine restaurants agreed to eliminate racial bias in its hiring policy in New York.

Three million Catholic students pledged to work for greater social justice for colored citizens during the 13th National Conference of Catholic Students Mission Crusade in August.

Some 325 cafeteria cashiers of the United Office and Professional Workers of America (CIO), signed a contract which, for the first time, provides for "no discrimination

meeting in Chicago, voted to admit colored nurses throughout the country to membership.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad ended job discrimination and pledged to hire colored men as stewards, conductors and engineers.

Some 300 CIO delegates supported the civil rights program during their National Conference in Cleveland.

Baltimore Links for All Federal Judge Ben Moore ordered the city of Montgomery, W. Va., to open its only swimming pool to all citizens regardless of race.

By a Federal District Court order the golf links in Baltimore were opened to all citizens.

New York State banned discrimination in all of its schools.

Michigan's civil rights' statute was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court as applying to transportation mediums engaged in inter-



state commerce.

#### Mo. Teachers Lift Ban

White Missouri State Teachers Association voted to admit colored teachers to full membership.

President Truman issued two executive orders, one seeking an end of jim crow in the armed forces, and the other ordering an end of discrimination in Federal employment. He appointed a seven-man group to advise on military equality.

U.S. Civil Service Commission appointed a seven-member FEPC board to handle discrimination charges.

#### FEPC in Arizona

Phoenix, Ariz., passed an FEPC law. *Not 1-1-64*

Poll showed that 69% of the faculty members of Southern universities favored the removal of racial bars in graduate and professional schools. Southern Conference Educational Fund conducted the survey.



# Relations Better, Says Negro Leader

Washington Post  
New York, March 10 (AP).—American Negro leaders report that race relations in this country have improved remarkably since the war.

They say that much remains to be done; that mob violence and discrimination are not yet dead. But these men who fight racial intolerance are optimistic.

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, finds the improvement in the last three years has been greater "than in any similar period since the Civil War."

"The outlook for the future is better today than at any time during the life of this association," says Walter White, secretary of the 40-year-old National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The explanations for this improvement are varied, but both Granger and White agree that the war and professed American war aims represented the biggest factor.

## War Showed Schizophrenia

"The war," says White, "revealed the national schizophrenia which enabled us to embark on a crusade to end racism as preached by Hitler and practiced by the Nazi state, while at the same time adhering to equally as vicious practices of racial discrimination and segregation in our own country."

"... Americans who have never hesitated to criticize other countries for curtailing civil liberties are embarrassed when foreign powers challenge this country's racial policy. In short, we have not been able to go into the court of world opinion with clean hands."

Win, lose or draw on the current civil rights fight, men like Granger and White regard President Truman's reelection as a monumental milestone in race relations.

It demonstrated, says Granger, "that it need no longer be considered harmful to a national candidate's chance of election for him to advocate definite legislative action for the Negro's citizenship rights."

## Progress Signs Listed

Just how much has racial tolerance increased? There is no

yardstick for accurate statistical measure. But here are some of the signs, both big and small, both good and bad, noted by such organizations as the Urban League and the NAACP:

1946—As a result of Supreme Court decision, Negroes vote in some Southern "white" primaries for first time in 50 years... Jackie Robinson becomes first Negro signed to contract in organized baseball. (He began playing for Dodgers in 1946. Today the Cleveland Indians, New York Yankees and New York Giants also have Negroes under contract)... NAACP reports nine "lynchings."

President Truman appoints Judge William H. Hastie Governor of Virgin Islands, first Negro to be so honored... California courts order boiler-makers' union to accept Negroes as members... Massachusetts passes law outlawing job discrimination... Booker T. Washington becomes first Negro elected to New York University's Hall of Fame... United States Supreme Court rules racial segregation in interstate bus travel is "undue burden on interstate commerce." Washington, D. C., Court of Appeals later declares color segregation on railroads is illegal... Golden Rule Foundation chooses Negro for first time as "American Mother of Year"...

1947—First Negro owner officially enters national horse show... New Jersey adopts revised constitution banning segregation and discrimination in all public facilities and services... First Negro newspaper correspondent officially admitted to Senate press gallery... San Francisco gets first Negro school principal, Pennsylvania its first Negro judge in a court of record...

United States Circuit Court of Appeals denies appeal by South Carolina to reverse lower court decision giving Negroes right to vote in "white" primaries... "At least six Negroes slain under conditions simulating lynchings," reports NAACP...

Antilynch bills introduced in Congress fail to pass... United States Lawn Tennis Association accepts first Negro member... NAACP says 12 major Government agencies engage in job-bias practices...

1948—Dr. Ralph Bunche, Negro, is appointed U. N. mediator in Israel fighting... An estimated 700,000 negroes vote in the seven

## General

remaining poll tax States for President... (In 1940, an estimated 144,000 voted in eight poll tax States.)... NAACP reports 22 "race murders."... President Truman orders no discrimination in Government services or armed forces...

## First Negro Marine Officer

First Negro given commission in regular Marine Corps, also in Army Nursing Corps... United States Supreme Court rules agreements among property owners not to sell or rent to minority groups are not enforceable by State or Federal Courts... American Nurses Association accepts Negro members... Representative William L. Dawson (R., Ill.) becomes first Negro chairman of major congressional committee in modern times...

Howard elects first Negro class marshal... Negro businessman elected to San Antonio (Tex.) District School Board of Education... National indoor tennis championship tournament accepts first Negro entrant... Three Negroes file suit against golf promoters for not being allowed in pro tournaments.

United States Supreme Court rules Oklahoma can no longer refuse graduate training because of race... Virginia counties ordered to equalize public school facilities... Universities of Arkansas and Delaware admit Negroes to professional and graduate schools... Levi Jackson becomes first Negro elected captain of Yale football team... Richmond, Va., elects first Negro councilman in 52 years.

## The Risks of Brotherhood

By a vote of 227 to 89, the congregation of the Community Church of Miami Shores, Fla. last week decided not to fire its pastor, 37-year-old Rev. Donald Douds. But that did not necessarily settle the matter. Said one prominent trustee: "I believe personally the church is ruined."

For most of his life, Donald Douds has been within earshot of the word of God. Born in Chautauqua, N.Y., the son of a Presbyterian minister, he went to Presbyterian-supported Wooster College in Ohio, then to Union Theological Seminary. In his spare time at the seminary, he worked on the staff of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, at Manhattan's Riverside Church. He was finally ordained in the Congregational Church in Florida. His first parish was Miami Shores, and he started work there the day after his wedding in 1941.

Last Straw. When he started, the church had 150 members. Now there are 744; an extra hall and loudspeakers are needed to accommodate the congregation

on Sundays. Last month, ground was broken for a new \$100,000 church which will seat 600 people. But for all these tokens of success, Pastor Douds's conception of Christianity has riled some influential members of his flock. *men. 3-7-49*

For one thing, there were his sermons on taking the profit out of war. Says he: "One or two people always stomp angrily out of the church whenever I intimate that anybody ever made a profit out of war." He also preached against "the obsession with making money," and "sharp practices in business." Some of his critics thought it was the last straw when, in celebration of this year's "Brotherhood Week,"\* Pastor Douds invited a Negro minister, the Rev. Edward Graham, to preach from his pulpit.

Safe Play. The church board, by a vote of 28 to 9, approved the invitation. But some of the congregation's embittered minority, which includes both retired Northerners and native-born Southerners, helped to stir up the community. Anonymous midnight phone calls threatened Douds with violence. A whispering campaign was started to the effect that both he and Graham were Communists. Fiery crosses began to blaze—two on the church lawn and one before the home of Baptist Minister Graham.

The trustees played safe by canceling Negro Graham's invitation to speak. According to one board member, there were rumors that some of the wealthier church members might withdraw their financial support if Graham appeared in the pulpit. "The only issue confronting the Miami Shores Community Church," said the board member, "is whether it can afford to have a minister who has caused a serious division in its membership."

Negro Minister Graham took an optimistic, long-range view of the whole to-do: "The net result is all to the good. Those of us who don't want to go along with the American way of life, which is the Christian way, should be shown up."

\* Sponsored by the National Council of Christians and Jews. In last month's Brotherhood Week (Feb. 20 to 27), more than 250,000 Protestant, Catholic and Jewish congregations participated.



Bill Stapleton

THE REV. DONALD DOUDS

Fiery crosses blazed.

## GAINS ARE CITED BY NEGRO LEADER

*New Orleans, La.*  
Says 'People Ahead of Congress in Their Thinking'

(The Associated Press)  
Washington, May 10 — With Congress in a stalemate on civil rights legislation, others seem to be doing something about the Negro question.

Four developments this week saw Negroes honored in the education and international field, and cases of segregation abolished or eased. *Tue 5-17-49*  
The Negro leader, Walter White, president of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was asked by a reporter whether he saw any encouragement for his race in these happenings.

"I certainly do," he replied. "Some people might consider these developments as isolated instances, but I believe they are part of a rising tide of liberalism and decency not only in the North but in the South as well."

'Increasing Concern'  
"They are but a few of the signposts of increasing concern about human rights."  
"It is another evidence that the people are almost invariably ahead of Congress in their thinking."

"I hope that Congress will take courage from these signs and, instead of running to cover as it

has, do something about implementing decency and democracy. I know these things will give courage to a lot of people who have thrown up their hands and say, 'What's the use, the fight is hopeless.'"  
This was the first time "for personal reasons." Cites Honor to Bunche  
policy provides for assignment of three Negroes on the basis of individual capacity. It later may be extended.



2. Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Negro educator and acting United Nations mediator for Palestine on loan from the state department, was awarded a plaque by the American Association for the United Nations for his work in the Holy Land. Bunche said the Negro problem in this country "is perhaps more baffling than the Palestine problem."

3. Secretary of Defense Johnson approved a new policy of distributing Negroes throughout the Air Force instead of concentrating them in special units. The new ed to the Army and Navy.

4. The 46-year-old Maryland theater in Baltimore announced it had abandoned its policy of race segregation. The playhouse had allowed Negroes to sit in the balcony. In a recent showing of "Anna Lucasta" the theater was picketed in protest to segregation. Negroes then were permitted to sit anywhere in the house as an experiment. Production manager Charles P. McClane said the play continued two extra weeks to "a full house."

## SIGNS OF PROGRESS

by Cordell W. McVickers

The nation's schools continue to hold the lead in the American race to make its practices at home live up to its preachings abroad.

The student inter-fraternity council of the University of Massachusetts voted unanimously to oppose racial discrimination on the part of recognized fraternities on the campus. The action followed months of discussions and determined opposition on the part of Greek letter groups which have discriminatory clauses in their national constitutions.

**Swarthmore Acts**  
Out at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, the four largest fraternities on the campus launched a campaign to rid their national organizations of racial and religious discrimination.

Delta Upsilon, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Sigma Kappa members have signed a pledge that delegates to national conventions will bring the issue up and thrash it out on the floor. Several Swarthmore Phi Kappa Psi's resigned last December when the Amherst College chapter was denied the right to admit a colored student.

And speaking of Phi Kappa Psi, news comes of the resignation of two well known Bostonians, in further protest against the expulsion of the Amherst chapter.

Alfred S. Romer, director, Har-

vard Museum of Comparative Zoology; and Donald Born, Boston University English professor, have both quit because the Amherst group was ousted for pledging Thomas Gibbs of Evanston, Ill.

**Even in North Carolina**  
Down in North Carolina, delegates attending the N.C. Methodist Student Movement conference at Raleigh unanimously adopted resolutions designed to include colored students in future meetings of the organization. *Baltimore Md.* Westover, one of the nation's leading girls' boarding schools, in the future will admit qualified colored girls, its headmistress, Miss Louise Bulkey Dillingham, has decided.

The institution, located at Middlebury, Conn., has never had a colored student. The fee for tuition and board is \$2,250 a semester, plus a \$50 charge for infirmity services. *Set. 6-4-49* Other signs of progress were noted outside the academic world. The Wall Street investment firm of Mercer Hicks has appointed Thorvald H. McGregor, 40, as an investment security salesman, believed to be the first of his race to ever hold such a position.

**More Telephone Girls**  
Add Akron, Ohio to the growing list of cities with colored telephone switchboard operators. Mrs. Laura Bloodworth, Miss Gloria Giles and Mrs. Dorothea Goggins are now undergoing training for positions. . . Dr. Charles D. Bon-

ner became the first of his race to be appointed to the staff of the Boston City Hospital.

Goodsell F. Waters, its only colored member, has been elected president of the Jersey City Pharmaceutical Association. . . Elaine Westman of Cleveland, was one of 11 student nurses in the junior classes of 10 Cleveland schools of nursing to win a \$25 merit award. The awards were presented by the women's auxiliary of the Academy of Medicine of Cleveland. *Set. 4-2-49*

You can add Richmond, Calif., to the list of municipalities which have FEPC ordinances. It was the first city in California to pass such a measure. Violation of the law calls for a maximum sentence of six months and -or \$500 fine.

**Hogan Sworn In**  
Silas Hogan has been sworn in as confidential clerk to Public Affairs Director Moran of Newark, N.J., the first of his race appointed to this high post. . . Named to the N.C. Resource-Use Education Commission by Gov. W. Kerr Scott were: H. V. Brown, Goldsboro; President Alfonso Elder, N.C. State College; and President J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville State Teachers College.

## SIGNS OF PROGRESS

*Baltimore Md.* by Cordell W. McVickers jury in a capital case involving a white defendant. It was the first time in Alabama's history that a colored juror was called to serve in this type of case.

**American Contract Bridge League**  
Four women, Mr. Geraldine James E. Young, acting head of Gibson, NYC, Mrs. Doris Brooks the Hampton Institute physics department, has been appointed research assistant at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. . . Brooklyn and Mrs. Eloise Morris search assistant at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. . . in the eastern contract bridge championship tournament held at Park Sheraton Hotel, NYC. Previously Miss Mry Spivey has been appointed assistant police prosecutor in Cleveland. The job pays \$3,400 annually. She's a graduate of the University of Michigan. . . George Davis of Morristown, N.J., has been elected vice president of the NYU School of Education student council. He's a World War II veteran.

**Strong FEPC Passed**  
The Ohio House of Representatives Wednesday by 70-61 passed a strong FEPC bill against the bitter opposition of Chamber of Commerce. The bill has a good chance to pass Senate and is assured the signature of Gov. Frank Lausche. . . The Tennessee House of Representatives by 64-17 passed a bill banning the collection of poll taxes in primary elections. Delegates from Crump's territory, Memphis, offered the greatest opposition. *Set. 4-2-49*

**Named Jury Foreman**  
The Scottsboro jury decision is still having its effect in the South. The Rev. T. L. Sanders served as foreman of jury trying a case involving white persons at San Antonio, Texas, the first since the turn of the century. Orran Campbell, 60-year-old Montgomery, Ala., barber, was a member of a

Previously enrollment had been restricted to the schools of social work and arts and sciences. Now students of all races may study engineering, law and business and public administration. . . The University of North Carolina now has a Hindu professor, Raj. Chandra Bose of Calcutta. It may not be too long before an American of color will be on the faculty.

Washington University at St. Louis has now opened graduate divisions of all schools on the main campus to colored students.



# RACIAL GAINS CITED BY NEGRO EDUCATOR

*N.Y. Times*  
"Orderly Revolution" in a Year

Noted by Fisk University  
President in Report

By JOHN A. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 9

Beneficial changes in race relations in this country in the last year are of such "surprising character" that they have assumed "the proportions of an orderly revolution within the framework of our democratic society," Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, declared today.

He said that the changes, despite accompanying tensions and disorders in certain areas, had affected American life to the point where it was evident that "there is no section of the country today in which the principle of democratic equality is not accepted."

"What differences there are," he said, "appear in the methods of change advocated or practiced and in the time period assumed for the accomplishment of the change."

Broader changes are occurring in the South than in any other section of the country, Dr. Johnson declared, adding that "it is quite possible that it may become the area of greatest social ferment and development in the nation."

## Finds Differences Slight

Differences in matters of race relations between the South and other sections of the country are differences in degree rather than kind, Dr. Johnson asserted. "The problem of the South is basically less racial than economic, less a matter of morals than of psychiatry, less cultural than social," he said.

Dr. Johnson's views were set forth in a summary embracing the entire racial and minority problem in this country on the basis of discussions featuring the two-week session of the Sixth Annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, which ended this afternoon.

The institute meetings were attended by representatives of labor, industry, Government, education and civic and social organizations. Thirty-five speakers from all sections of the country addressed the gatherings.

Dr. Johnson, first Negro president of Fisk University, has been United States Delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's

meetings in London, Paris and Mexico City.

Dr. Johnson listed "pinpointed examples" of changes in the racial pattern and "action by-products" that developed without deliberate design and have taken on value and meaning beyond the result of calculated programs.

The most important example, Dr. Johnson said, was "the significant transfer of the center of gravity of the issue of race relations from segmented minority struggles to the realm of universal concern."

He also cited the Civil Rights controversy as a domestic counterpart of a "newly articulated human rights doctrine" that has emerged on a national political level. He said that another example of change was that the race relations issue had now become an organized part of the international issue of human rights and was finding a new functional definition in the various human rights proposals before the United Nations.

## Court Decisions Noted

New mass security legislation and a rapid succession of court decisions that outlawed the white primary election device, restrictive covenants in housing and equalized teachers' salaries "have pushed forward the issue of race to a new front," Dr. Johnson said.

He also held that the new position of international leadership of the United States has "placed us under the bright spotlight of world scrutiny" and placed the United States in a contest with "a competing and unreconcilable ideology" that forces readjustments in race practices.

Public apathy, Dr. Johnson noted, had changed into public ridicule and even suppression toward "hate organizations." For the first time, he said, these "spurious agents of Americanism" have been openly condemned as subversive of American democracy.

Dr. Johnson also cited progress made in negro employment at skilled levels, broadening of negro opportunities in government jobs, easing of segregation in the military services, offering of an important sub-cabinet post to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, and labor union programs against discriminatory practices.

Dr. Johnson declared that the next immediate developments in the field of race relations, in terms of "reasonable public readiness," would be concerned with abolition of segregation in Washington, D. C., the armed forces and interstate transportation.

General

# CAN WE BE INTEGRATED?

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

THERE can be no substantial integration of colored people into the industrial and political life of America as long as the brand and stigma of social inferiority are engrained and inscribed upon them.

Several colored "advisers and counselors" to white people on race relations have glibly and flippantly declared on numerous occasions, "We can be brothers in Christ without being brothers-in-law." This is a most ridiculous and ludicrous pronouncement. It is false and misleading. It is characteristic of the so-called "tact and diplomacy" that has been used by "good Negroes" to stay in the favor and good grace of white folks.



Mr. Bibb

But history, experience and present-day circumstances give the lie to such clap-trap. It is obvious, patent and evident that colored people cannot be integrated into the economic and political life of this country until the social bars have been lifted.

THE COURIER RECENTLY featured an enlightening and comprehensive article revealing how intermarriage between the white and darker races is prohibited, by law, in more than thirty of the separate States of this Republic. The framers of these anti-marriage laws clearly intended to keep the white and darker races separated.

When there is social separation, then separation in business and politics logically and inevitably follows. Thus the integration that would induce equality in economics and politics is clearly prevented. The same bar is hypocritically raised in religious vicissitudes. Again it is painfully evident that there can be no "brotherhood in Christ," when "brotherhood-in-law" is tabooed.

There can be no love for thy neighbor when said love cannot be celebrated by lawful marriage. Without love, faith and hope, charity must fail. Thus, the oratorical palaver about "integration" becomes nothing more than a play on words.

IT IS HYPOCRITICAL and deceitful for colored people to tell white people that they do not seek or crave for social equality, which is the cornerstone of emancipation.

When race relationists avow that the issues of love and marriage are matters to be decided by individuals, they discount and overlook the laws on the statute books outlawing miscegenation, amalgamation and intermarriage.

Repugnant and revolting social restrictions induced Dr. Ralph Bunche not to accept a position as an Assistant Secretary of State. He knew that he could not be "integrated" into the service of his country in Washington, D. C., while he and his family were labelled as "untouchables."

The social bars raised in the Nation's capital restrain and restrict any worth-while degree of political integration. The idea and expression of "integration" evokes presses nothing more than a myth that colored people have tried to believe was something real and true.

THE SAME CONDITION is to be found in the industrial and economic field. Business of heavy importance is conducted on the golf links, in cocktail lounges, at the ritzy hotels and exclusive restaurants. Colored people are banned and barred therefrom. Rules laid down against social intermingling hinder the darker races from getting integrated into big business. The Communists style this vicious system as economic snobbery and supercilious white imperialism.

Darker people throughout the entire world recognize the sham and farce of capitalistic whites who raise social bars against darker people. Such are among

reasons why the white man's rule in the Orient is being so steadily undermined. Chinese, Japanese, Indians, Africans and Mexicans and other dark-skinned people fully realize that they cannot be integrated into the famed and fabulous capitalistic system as long as the sinister bars of social distinction are being raised. That is why the Empire of Great Britain crumbles. That is why the United States does not make a convincing apostle of true Democracy.

BUT COLORED AMERICANS have been seeking a short cut to

Social Equality Seen  
As the Cornerstone of  
Permanent Emancipation

integration. Yet every day they find themselves running into blind alleys. Many of their leaders positively refuse to face the cold, hard facts. They cautiously attempt to skirt around the subject of social equality, but they eventually are brought face to face with it.

They try to sugar-coat the truth. They endeavor to placate and pacify the snobbish, arrogant whites by saying they crave to be "brothers in Christ," but have no aims to be "brothers-in-law." Double-talk has confused the issue. It has wraped the thinking and beclouded the truth. But the truth cannot be crushed. It will rise up again. And now the conquest for integration meets a snag. Further progress will be abruptly checked. There can be no substantial integration until all of the sinister bars are lifted. Real integration will be postponed until second-class citizenship is evoked.



# Differences Between North and South

When the four prep-school editors of "The Next Voter" came to Atlanta several weeks ago, early in their vacation tour of the South, their defense of the South created considerable comment. Below are some of their final impressions which were published in "The Next Voter" upon their return to the Brooks School at Andover, Mass.

In our editorial discussions last year, as well as in our ever-increasing correspondence, one subject occurred more frequently and more passionately than any other. This was not Russia; it was our own South. What was the truth about race relations in the South? What kind of men were the "Byrds" about whom President Truman complained so bitterly? Was the split between the Dixiecrats and the Trumanites beyond repair? We felt that the only way to find the answer to questions like these was to ask the people concerned what they really thought and to see the South with our own eyes. We gave up our original plans for the Summer and decided to make a political study tour. We got hold of an old Ford and left the day our vacation started. We have been away for six weeks and have covered some 4,000 miles.

Every single Governor received us and talked to us about the problems of his State. Mayors of almost every town we passed spoke to us frankly and at length. We visited farms and industries, invaded private homes in towns and in the country, spoke to laborers and editors, to priests and waiters. We had meals at big mansions and we stayed in filthy slums. We spoke to men and women, rich and poor, young and old, black and white. We talked, talked and talked.

The racial relationship in the South is quite different from what we were led to expect. We thought we might find some kind of racial persecution and real misery among the Negroes. We can truthfully say that the Negroes we have seen and spoken to seemed, almost without exception, happy and that on the whole the relationship between black and white in the South was more friendly, more co-operative, more understanding and more constructive than many relationships between, say, white management and white labor in the North.

For this there are, probably, a number of reasons. First, the Southern Negro seems happy by nature. Therefore his contentment is not necessarily a sign that conditions—especially economic and educational ones—are what they ought to be.

Second, everybody agreed that enormous progress had been made in recent decades. The Negroes are the first to appreciate and to acknowledge this. As one of the colored university professors said to us: "We are in a healthy and constructive process of evolution."

While educational facilities in particular are by no means what they should be and, let us hope, ultimately will be, there can be no doubt that an educational evolution is in progress in the South. The mere fact that at Fisk University colored and white students study, work, live and eat together is an indication of the direction in which the South is moving.

Whether this is due to the political wisdom and the human initiative of the Southerners or to the "permanent pressure from the North"—a frequent and not altogether popular phrase in the South—is debatable. It is probably a combination of both. The Southerner claims that the Northerner's interference is merely harmful; the

Northerner is convinced that without his permanent pressure nothing whatever would be done.

We did not come across one single Southerner who objected to all the provisions of President Truman's civil rights program. The poll tax is already in the process of being abolished by the individual states. Lynching is extremely rare (but widely advertised whenever it occurs) and not really an acute problem. As for the Fair Employment Practices Commission, most Southerners told us it was something to be aimed at but that it could not possibly be achieved by Federal legislation.

And, strangely enough, while the Negroes themselves are anxious to have full economic and educational equality (but much less anxious than some of their white Northern friends) they would certainly not welcome the abolition of racial segregation. This fact constituted, perhaps, our greatest surprise.

Over and over again, Negroes said to us that they are proud of their race, that they would like to keep their race apart, and that while there should be human and other equality, while there should be the friendliest co-operation, they themselves would like to see the continuation of segregation.

The real objection made by Southerners to the President's proposals is that some are not realizable, owing to local conditions and traditions, and that others are already being translated into practice by the states themselves. It seemed to us that the real quarrel between the Trumanites and the Dixiecrats was not a human or an ethical one concerning the status of the Negro, but a constitutional one.

The Southerner resents any encroachment upon the powers of the individual states and fears that an increase in the power of the Federal Government would mean unavoidably the end of real democratic government and the establishment of a dictatorial machine. Rightly or wrongly, he feels that this constitutional struggle is being fought over civil rights in order to confuse the real issue and catch votes.

There are two other points which impressed us considerably. First, much has been written about the differences between North and South. One might gain the impression that either the Civil War is not yet over or that there exists a fundamental cleavage within the nation.

True, there are many differences of opinion, approach and practice. But divergence and disagreement are the basis of every democratic government. If one comes down to fundamentals such as a political philosophy, ethical values and human beliefs, then there is no difference between the South and the rest of the country. The Southerner seemed to us as God-fearing and fighting a Democrat as any one can be.

The last point we wish to raise may seem altogether too personal. The fact remains that we learned more political science in six weeks than we could have done in three years of book study. And in the process we had a wonderful

vacation, what with the beauty of the country, Southern food, and the friendly hospitality we found everywhere we went.

And yet, throughout our trip, we did not meet one single other group of students from the East, the North or the West. We feel certain that if we had gone to France or Italy, to England or to Scandinavia, we could not have moved a mile without meeting American students.

There is, no doubt, an immense value in international travel, but is it not as important or even more important to get to know our own country first? We had to revise or to reverse most, if not all, of our preconceived ideas about the South. We felt throughout our trip that most Southerners our age have equally erroneous ideas about the parts of the country we know: Boston, Chicago, New York.

We return with the strong feeling that some plan should be started to make it possible for young people of the various parts of the United States to get to know each other and to get to know each other's part of the country. At the moment we are spending millions of dollars every year in order to tell foreigners what America is like. Is it asking too much to spend a small part of this money to help young Americans see for themselves and understand what our own country is like?



# Bangor, Maine, a Good Place to Live

## Jim Crow Unknown in This Northern Community

(The Rev. Mr. Low, the Vermont Congressional Minister who inaugurated the Vermont Plan for better race relations, died Christmas Eve. This article is one of the last he submitted to this paper. The Rev. Mr. Low's plan, which made possible visits of his parishioners with Harlem children and the latter's visits to his parishioners' homes, has been hailed as a good program for better race relations and copied by citizens in all sections of the country.)

*Afro-American* By A. RITCHIE LOW Sept. 5 - 49

**WHEN YOU THINK OF BANGOR**, way up in northern Maine, what comes first to mind? First thing many think of is snow and ice, cold weather and hard, tough winters. Just to mention the place sends shivers up some people's spines.

Now I've traveled through Bangor a number of times and I'm not the one to deny the need of warm, woolen underwear November through April but there's a whole lot more to this northern metropolis than zero climate and a weather bureau. You bet there is!

### 30,000 Residents

Bangor, let me tell you, is more than a place on the map. It's an up-to-date, up and coming little city of over thirty thousand persons, every one of 'em ready to speak a good word for their home town at the drop of a hat.

However, one thing about this Maine community did rather surprise me and that is its colored population of from three to four hundred souls.

When I met Mrs. Marion Bradshaw recently I was asking her about them. Her husband is a professor at the Bangor Theological Seminary, Mrs. Bradshaw is one of the leading liberal whites in the city and is a quiet but energetic worker for good will between the races. *Baltimore, Md.*

Most of the colored people in Bangor, she explained, came originally from the British West Indies; only a handful have recent United States background.

"How do they stand the tough winters you folks have up this way?" My friend smiled. "Every one, it seems, asks her that question. *Sat. 12-15-49*

"They stand them just about as well as the rest of us," she replied, pointing out most of them were born in Maine, intended to remain there and wouldn't consider moving anywhere else. Bangor is home to them.

Yes, chances to move to places with a warmer climate come their way but, zero weather notwithstanding they prefer to 'stay put'.

In this section of the country it was noticeable colored people worked at as many different types of jobs as do colored people in other parts.

One bright young fellow, for instance, runs a radio repair shop, another operates a gas station. Some of the older men are porters

### New Job Openings

Bangor is beginning to use colored salesgirls, this is especially true of some of the city's smart dress shops. Liberal whites are encouraging storekeepers and department stores to increase their number. *1-15-49*

Two local girls who happen to be sisters have made their way in the educational world. Athea Warner, for instance, has been a supervisor of teachers in the city school system, having been connected with the Ruggles Street public school for a number of years.

Her sister, Mrs. Roger K. Williams, once taught at the well-known A. and T. school in Greensboro, N.C.

I heard the Williamses were thinking of moving to Maryland and may have settled in Baltimore by the time this appears in AFRO.

Goodrich Leek thought he saw an opening in the trucking business and so bought himself a truck and set to work. He is doing well enough at it to send his boy to Howard.

Elizabeth Simmons, who was graduated from an art school a while back, determined to put her ability to use and, looking about her, found a little place to her liking, put up her shingle and opened for business. She's building up a nice little dressmaking and designing establishment.

Men and women who work out by the day find all they can do in Bangor. Wages are about on a par with those paid in cities of similar size. Here, though, members of both races get the same pay for doing the same work.

### Schools Welcome All

Public schools here are open to everybody. The term "jim crow" is one entirely unknown in these parts. You'd have to explain what is meant to most people.

Passing a school playground you see white and colored children playing together happily. They sit side by side in the same classroom and get along well with one another. *The Afro-American*

One of the encouraging features

concerning colored people in this northern community is that more young people, especially boys, are now finishing high school.

In the past, there's been too much of a tendency to drop out about the tenth grade. Sheila Smith was elected cheer leader at Bangor High last year, winning over several whites. *1-15-49*

Housing here is bad, bad for everybody; it's bad from the standpoint of being able to find an apartment or house to rent.

Colored people here are well housed as compared with some other American cities. For instance, many own their own places and others will buy as soon as houses they can afford to purchase are available.

There's no such thing as "restricted covenants" in Maine. If you have the money you can live anywhere you please. Race and color have nothing to do with it.

That is why in Bangor you find colored people living in different parts of town and not cooped up in undesirable districts as in some cities.

Although there are from three to four hundred colored persons in this northern metropolis there isn't a colored church within its borders; not one!

### Churches Open Arms

This doesn't mean they don't go to church or are irreligious. No, there's another explanation. It is this: every church in Bangor is interracial in the sense that every one is welcome.

Most of them, I find, attend the Episcopal Church, others attend the Methodist and Baptist; a few the Congregational.

Both the white pastors and their parishioners take the presence of colored people in their congregation for granted and think nothing of it. Worshipping God together helps bring the two together.

Every now and then there is talk of building a separate church, usually it's some colored person from the outside who advances the idea, but it ends in talk; its more Christian the way it is, you hear them say. I think so too.

### Hospital For All

Schools and churches are open to everybody and so are the hospitals. If you have to enter one for an operation there isn't the fuming and fussing and agitating there is in some places.

No, up in Bangor all a member of a minority group has to do is to notify the doctor, who quietly takes care of all the details.

He gets the same care and the

same treatment as anyone else. Discrimination is out. A colored person can enter a ward, arrange to be treated in a semi-private room or have a room to himself. It's up to him. *1-15-49*

Folks in Bangor prefer it that way. It's in keeping, they will tell you, with the dignity of man.

No write-up about life in this northern Maine city would be complete without mention of the Columbia Street Community Center, an interracial meeting place which provides for the social and educational welfare of its members. Here all creeds and races and colors meet on a common level.

The center is a seven day a week affair with an interested and varied program for young and old. It includes classes in arts and crafts, music appreciation, current events, home management, talks on sex education and government. These for the older people.

For the young, the Columbia Street Community Center plans outdoor sports, skating, hiking, bicycling, baseball, square dancing, card games, pool and billiards, ping pong and amateur shows.

The interracial chorus of thirty voices, directed by William J. Cupp, has been heard on a variety of programs; it's also presented full concerts both in Bangor and in nearby Old Town.

Speakers in the popular weekly branches of the old oak almost scraped the side of his car. The tree seemed deceptively broad.

Stella lapsed into silence again as the legendary tree receded in the distance. She was sitting very close to the door with plenty of space between herself and the driver.

Finally, Bernie said: "Stella, honey, I hope you won't believe I encouraged that roommate of yours. She's — just a predatory little witch."

Stella inhaled sharply, and her head snapped around like an angry bird's. "Mister Green, you could at least have a semblance of respect for a girl lying at the point of death — a possible suicide because you were only 'fooling.'"

### "Only Nice . . ."

"But, I was only nice to her, Stella — nothing more!" Bernie protested.

"And don't call me 'honey!'" she snapped.

Bernie sighed, shrugged, and lapsed into silence. He didn't say anything more until he parked in front of Mrs. Springfield's Boarding and Lodging House. "Here we are!" he said.

**Invitation to Negro Stirs Controversy**

## In Miami Church

Miami, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP).—An invitation to a Negro minister to address the congregation of Miami Shores Community Church Sunday brought on a controversy among church members today.

The minister, the Rev. Donald Douds, asked the Rev. Edward Graham, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church, to speak in observance of Brotherhood Week.

Lee F. Ward, chairman of the board of trustees, said the board met last night and declared itself in favor of the minister's invitation to the Negro preacher.

The board, however, decided to call a meeting of the entire church membership within the next two weeks and vote on whether the Rev. Mr. Douds will be given "freedom of the pulpit" without interference. There are about 700 members.

"We do not consider this an issue over the Rev. Graham but one of freedom of the pulpit," Ward said.

**NEGRO SAVES TWO WHITE WOMEN FROM FLAMES**

*Tampa Tribune* Feb. 1-28-49  
TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 24—A Tampa Negro courageously broke into the

second story window of a flaming tourist camp building and picked up a white woman overcome by heat and flames and carried her to safety. Returning, he found another woman and rushed her out of the burning structure before it collapsed.

The women were sisters, one 36 years old and the other 74.

The hero is Henry Campbell, 917 Third Avenue.

## Better Race Relations

Much satisfaction can be drawn from the parallel assertions by Walter White and Lester Granger that race relations have improved immensely during the postwar years.

As the executive officers, respectively, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Urban League, they are not usually thought of as inclined to gloss over the troubles of the Negro in the United States. Nor do they gloss them

all the more to be noticed and praised. In the long run they will probably prove more significant than the counterevidences that extreme white supremacy is still far from being dead in the South. No list of forward and backward steps in race relations can be complete or authentic or exactly balanced. How shall the occur-

over. Much obviously remains to be done. But we are impressed with the catalog of advances that can be shown in the past three years. Most of these, to be sure, if sorted out on



rence of 22 "race murders" listed by the NAACP in 1948 be weighed against the election of one Negro to the city council of Richmond and of another to the school board of San Antonio, Tex.? How does the great personal triumph of Dr. Ralph Bunche as Palestine negotiator for the U. N. stack up against the constitution-torturing machinations of Governor Talmadge in Georgia? In the *Daily Worker*, of course, the murders and the machinations bulk larger. In our book they are black marks, too. But the other developments, we are inclined to think, are more revealing of the real trend.

The Urban League and the NAACP noted one significant advance in race relationships in the South in 1946, only one in 1947, but five in 1948. And these are not all-inclusive. The catalog mentions the hiring of Negro baseball players by the big league clubs of Northern cities, but not the equally tradition-shattering fact that they are playing exhibition games against Southern teams in Southern cities. As signs of deep and slow cultural change, these developments seem to outweigh the bitter ranting of the extremists.

## Race Relations Improve Greatly During 1911-46

MAJOR improvements in race relations in the United States in the last 35 years are reported in a study released today.

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president emeritus of the trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, is author of the study, covering the period 1911 to 1946.

Despite significant advances in the position of Negroes in American life, he says, there still are major obstacles to further progress in race relations.

### Many Know Facts

HE SAYS THAT "relatively few" white persons "have ever known or wanted to know an intelligent Negro sufficiently well to discuss with him any national or racial problems."

"As long as this ignorance by the white man of the elementary facts about Negro potentiality and Negro progress remains," Stokes says, "the future is not bright."

But he adds there now are 100 persons who know the facts about Negro problems to every one person with similar knowledge before the Civil War.

Stokes says that "extreme racism" on the part of either Negroes or whites is a major obstacle to "mutual understanding between the

## Programs Planned On Race Relations

Many churches in Washington will join in the Nation-wide observance of Race Relations Sunday on February 13.

"Brotherhood—Basis for Peace" is the theme of the twenty-first observance of the day, which was initiated in 1928 by the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

In a statement on Race Relations Sunday, the Department of Social Welfare of the Washington Federation of Churches pointed out that many Protestant denominations have taken stands on the Christian view of race.

The Congregational Christian Churches said in 1946, "we repent of the sin of racial segregation as practiced both within and outside of our churches," and called for integration in the churches and society of all persons of all races.

The same year the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America stated that it "renounces the principle of segregation in race relations as undemocratic and unchristian."

The General Conference of the Methodist Church, in 1948, denounced racial discrimination as unchristian and an evil.

The Washington Federation, in 1934, asserted that "distinction among all men as well as among Christians themselves, based on race or condition, are contrary to the will of God as revealed in Christ and are accordingly sinful." The statement set forth as the "purpose and obligation" of the federation "the elimination of all such distinctions within its own fellowship and within the community it serves."

### Interchurch Fellowship Praised

Youth in Washington have worked for an inclusive and non-segregated fellowship and found that people of different races mutually enrich their lives when they come together in Christian life and worship, the federation said. It also praised the Washington Interchurch Fellowship for its work with peoples of all races and denominations.

These are some of the special race relations events planned for

Sunday:

The Rev. L. Maynard Catchings of Plymouth Congregational Church and the Rev. Dr. Carl Heath Kopf of First Congregational Church will exchange pulpits at the 11 a. m. service. Mr. Catchings will speak on "A Living Faith" at First Church.

An interracial and interdenominational youth meeting on intercultural relations will be held at Tabor Presbyterian Church, 150 South st. nw. at 5 p. m. Speakers will be Dr. William H. McConaghy of the Institute on Racial and Cultural Relations and Thomas B. Kennedy of the Council for Social Relations of the Congregational Christian Churches.

At Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, 1410 Columbia rd. nw., the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Brooks, pastor of Lincoln Congregational Temple, will speak on race relations at 6:30 p. m.

## Progress In Race Relations

The progress that has been made in recent years in living conditions, particularly in educational and economic opportunities, for Negroes in this country is impressively obvious to all careful observers of this aspect of our national life. It holds promise of continued progress to come. And in this promise there should be encouragement for renewed efforts to deal constructively with persisting problems in this field.

On the other hand, such advances as have been made should not be permitted to make for complacency or for unawareness of needs that still are urgent.

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president emeritus of the trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, in a study recently released, declares that major improvements have been achieved in race relations in the last 35 years. But there is, he points out, still much ignorance among white citizens "of the elementary facts about Negro potentiality and Negro progress." There are now, he asserts, 100 persons who know the facts about Negro problems for each one who had such knowledge before 1861-65. But the need for wider understanding still is great and presents one of the most formidable barriers to continued progress.

A main obstacle to mutual understanding among the races, Dr. Stokes declares, is "extreme racism" on the part of either Negroes or whites.

Negro extremists who fail to recognize the progress that has been made and who tend to encourage the idea that white people generally, particularly in the South, are indifferent or opposed to broadening justice and opportunity for colored citizens, handicap the constructive efforts that are being made.

White extremists who tend to encourage the idea that Negroes generally are seeking social associations that are not the real concern of the masses of colored people also hold back sound progress.

What is needed is a further expansion of understanding of the situation as it actually is, of the progress that has been made, of the problems that remain to be solved.

Such understanding can be increased in scope, depth and power by constant endeavors to improve the channels of communication and cooperation between the races.

The Phelps-Stokes Fund was established to serve the improvement of living conditions and education for Negroes in this country and in Africa. It has been functioning since 1911. Dr. Stokes reports that Negro literacy has increased from 69.5 per cent to 91 per cent in the last 35 years. He declares that the number of Negro students in colleges increased from 1,500 in 1910 to 53,030 in 1945.

Greater mutual understanding will extend educational and economic progress for Negroes and such progress, of course, makes for still better understanding. Sound reciprocal service to these ends will benefit all.



# Thomasville Whites, Negroes Boast 'Best' Committee for Racial Problems

THOMASVILLE — White and Negro citizens of Thomasville have a joint committee for settling inter-racial problems. They are convinced their committee is "one of the best in the country."

And they are eager to share its pattern with other Southern towns.

Comprised of six white and six Negro civic leaders, the Thomasville Committee on Inter-racial Co-operation irons out difficulties ranging from broad legal problems to specific instances of friction.

For example:

The street leading to the Negro High School here is a muddy bog when it rains.

No sidewalks line the street—and students must of necessity walk in the mud.

Negro citizens took their problem to the Committee. White members agreed the situation was bad. The 12 members unanimously agreed to petition the City Commission to have the street paved—and they are confident their joint requests will bring action by the City.

Dr. T. F. Callaway, Pastor of the First Baptist Church and Chairman of the Committee, pointed out they worked on the old in - union - there - is - strength theory.

"By co-operating," he explained, "we get things done."

Improvement of Negro housing and addition of Negroes to the police force are among the "things" the Committee hopes to get done.

"We meet together once a month," he said "and try to work out our distinctive problems in a spirit of Christianity. We discuss our problems frankly. As a consequence, we have a wholesome and sympathetic relationship between the races in Thomasville."

Dr. Callaway said the Committee was primarily concerned with obtaining legal, industrial and educational justice for the Negro. He

By KATHERINE BARNWELL  
Constitution Staff Writer

said there had been no attempt to break down segregation.

Although there have been few instances of inter-racial strife, Dr. Callaway said the Committee handles such cases "with tact and understanding" and seeks to solve them in a common-sense manner.

The Committee holds an annual meeting to which selected Negro

and white persons are invited. In this way, the ideas and goals of the Committee can be passed on to a larger group.

Dr. M. L. Walton, Negro dentist and member of the Committee, called the Inter-racial Committee "indispensable."

"There can be no real inter-racial progress," he declared, "unless we have inter-racial understanding."

Although Dr. Walton believes outside intervention is "sometimes necessary" in settling inter-racial problems, he believes the residents of the community are "better qualified" to settle any differences that may arise.

"I don't believe in any radical action," he stressed. "Every action should be studied thoroughly for the good of all. I hope more Southern towns will form inter-racial committees because organized effort is better than individual effort."

Besides Dr. Callaway, white members of the Committee include Dr. Marshall A. Woodson, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; Dr. G. W. Shirley, Rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church; Thomas W. McComb, Principal of Thomasville High School; Mrs. W. J. Powell, wife of a former Mayor, and Mrs. Shelby Pope, Secretary.

Besides Dr. Walton, Negro members include W. H. Thomas, manager of a life insurance company; the Rev. R. D. Roulhac, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church; the Rev. O. L. Barr, Methodist pastor; the Rev. M. J. Sherard, Pastor of the First Baptist Church (Negro), and Mrs. Leon Johnson, high school teacher.

## Name Highway In Dixie After Negro College Resident

ALBANY, Ga. — The two-mile stretch of road in Dougherty county known as State Route 287, will soon be known probably as Holley Highway in honor of the founder and president of Albany College.

This plan was disclosed recently by county engineer R. S. Howard.

Dr. J. W. Holley was one of the few Negroes in U. S. who supported the presidential candidacy of Gov. J. Strum Thurman for the Dixiecrat Party.



# Race Relations Group Hears Jab At Voters' Bill

By THOMAS M. ELLIOTT

Discussion and study of matters involved in better race relationships featured the Spring meeting yesterday of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-Operation. Some 50 persons attended the three-hour forum.

Morris Abrams declared the purpose of the voters' bill to be transparent as an effort to remove from registration lists such voters as could not be depended on to carry on the proposed routine. He suggested attack in court on registration, administration, application and the county unit system.

James R. Mackay suggested that court discrimination could be avoided through open discussion of the practice, the study of individual rights, strengthening the probation system and establishment of a legal aid bureau.

Robert J. Thompson and A. E. Fuller spoke of the housing problems confronting Negroes. New areas have been selected and preliminary preparations have been made for the erection of large numbers of housing units in various sections, and all is in readiness for the work to start soon. County Manager Fuller asserted the matter of housing to be a government responsibility for the benefit of the greatest number of persons.

New officials for the Committee were installed at the session yesterday.

## No Color Line Drawn In This Georgia Tragedy

A NEGRO well-digger went 50 feet down to the bottom of a well on a farm in Upson county last Friday. He called for help. Two Negroes of the crew went down to bring him up. They were assailed by gas and were drawn up, more dead than alive. John McAllister, white, had himself lowered and had contrived to get a rope around the arm of the first victim before he himself began to lose consciousness and had to be hauled up.

An urgent call to the Thomaston fire department brought Captain James Johnson and a crew to the scene. While respirators were being used on the three men struggling for life, Captain Johnson went down into the earth and secured a rope to the body there.

The well-digger was dead. But no effort had been spared to rescue him and restore him to life.

There was no color line in this drama of tragedy and heroism.



# Integration To Mean Tough Going In Sports

By EDWIN P. HENDERSON  
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Two items found in our press last week made interesting reading. One had to do with alumni of one of our colored colleges who wanted their Alma Mater to drop some of their white college games in order to guarantee more victories to crow about. The other was Lemuel Graves' commentary on the dissatisfaction among some of the segregated army commissioned officers who envisioned a loss of rank and tough going in integrated units. Always there have been colored people who preferred the security of the ghetto, or even jail or slavery itself, to the struggle for freedom with its responsibilities and constant fight.

## GOING TO BE ROUGH

Those colleges that are gradually getting into the American fray will find the going tougher and victories harder to get as they are matched with stronger opponents.

The Negro soldier in "mixed" units in the beginning must learn that mediocrity which might have gotten by in a Negro unit won't work in an open army. For both the athlete and the soldier, it is going to be harder to pioneer and measure up with the best, but it is our great chance and a greater goal to seek. Let's have no backsliding for the glory of a dim-witted alumni or the glimmers from gold bars on a soldier's uniform, unless these are won in competition with all comers.

By the end of this week there will have been four divisional track meets held for the kids of the Washington, D. C., elementary schools. This means for the boys not beyond the 6th grade. These youngsters may enter a standing jump, a dash and a relay. They compete in four weight classes—75, 90, 115 and unlimited weight groups. Hundreds of boys enter from the school of a division and the three place winning individuals and teams qualify for the city meet on June 6.

By May 25 a fifth grade team from either Thomas or Morgan School and a six grade team from Bundy or Giddings will be the city's best softball team of the fifth and of the sixth grades in the city.

## AIDS SPORTSMANSHIP

In the five years of elementary school competition in an athletic program, it is astounding to note how well these kids play and how much of sportsmanship and improved behavior results. There was a time, and still is in some meets, when a track meet with kids was just a riot of action. There was no spectator control, crowds surrounded the jumping pits and

the finish line—no semblance of order. One of the major objectives of school boy athletics is to teach behavior in crowds or spectators, get a bite to eat and a place to sleep without suffering humiliation. His racial or cultural identity would not operate against him if he wanted to worship God in X Cathedral or if he wanted to join a particular church. The color of his eyes, the size of his nose, the shape of his head, and the texture of his hair would not operate against him when he applied for admission to college, university, or professional school.

## WOMEN TEACHERS COMPETENT

Since athletics are a part of the physical education program, the games are played during school hours just as trips are made to museums and other recognized activities.

Fortunately for colored schools there are more men teachers in elementary schools. These men have had experiences in high school and college athletics. But more significant is the growing ability of many women teachers, as men in the sponsoring or coaching of teams and especially in the planning and management of games.

That this athletic interest has great appeal to boys is evidenced by the hundreds of cases of improved conduct and retreat from delinquency on the part of many boys. Undoubtedly this early training in athletic skill will prove a boon to junior high school director and to general improvement of high school athletics.

## MAYS

To Accept Anything  
Less Than Integration  
Is Not the Mark of  
Free Men's Minds

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

In a fully integrated society, one would be able to live, move, and have his existence without being penalized because of circumstances over which he has no control. He would be able to travel anywhere as a human being

## INTEGRATION

ing without being embarrassed on fundamental rights which God Almighty gave me.



Dr. Mays

His being a Jew would not bar him from the leading hotels. He would

be able to drop in anywhere, hotel or restaurant, get a bite

to eat and a place to sleep without suffering humiliation.

His racial or cultural identity would not operate against him if he wanted to worship God in X Cathedral or if he wanted to join a particular church. The color of his eyes, the size of his nose, the shape of his head, and the texture of his hair would not operate against him when he applied for admission to college, university, or professional school.

When he sought employment, the main considerations would be his ability to perform the job with skill and courtesy, to get along well with his associates, and the possession of sufficient character to be trusted on and off the job. He would be free to vote without fear and the privilege would be his to run for office. In short, he would be a human being. He would be free to associate with his friends of whatever nation or race. It seems to me that this is integration.

IT ALSO SEEMS to me that the reasons for wanting integration is the test of a free mind or a slave mind; the test of security or insecurity; the test of a feeling of inferiority or a feeling of potential or actual equality. As I talk with people about this matter and watch their behavior, I think I discover at least two reasons for striving for integration on the level indicated above. If it is for one reason, I see freedom. If it is for another reason, I see slavery and insecurity.

If we seek integration because we have the conviction as stated in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," then we are free.

No man has a right to take from another life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. God gives these and not man. The fact that a man is born entitles him to live, to be free, and to work to be comfortable, secure and happy. Man steps beyond his bounds when he, by law or custom, seeks to rob me of the

LIFE, LIBERTY AND the pursuit of happiness are ours by right of birth. As I see it, this is the basic reason for wanting integration. A man wants no restrictions for himself which are not the common restrictions of all. A free mind seeks integration because he resents the authority which one race or group takes upon itself to label as unfit or inferior another group. Each has a right to seek to develop unhindered the powers with which he is endowed by his Creator.

The free mind seeks integration on this basis. But if one seeks integration because he feels insecure; if he seeks it because he discredits everything the segregated group has done; because he thinks that nothing built up or owned by Negroes is worth saving in an integrated society; if he seeks it because he thinks that another race or group is better than his own; or because he feels that he will enhance his own worth or lift his social standing thereby — if these are the reasons, they are definite signs of inferiority and integration will not do anything to help such an individual.

This person will be insecure, feel inferior, ill-at-ease in the most thoroughly integrated society. The secure mind seeks integration not only because it expects to receive something, but because it intends to give something. Integration furthers the cause of democracy and Christianity and thereby enriches the life of all. Things are not necessarily superior because the dominant group has it and not necessarily inferior because a minority group possesses it.

The slave mind will seek integration for its own sake and will feel that everything is all right once the walls of segregation are broken. Such a person will become complacent and will be willing to accept a subordinate role in an integrated society. The free mind will continue to fight discrimination which is bound to exist, even in an integrated society. The same principle will dominate him here as it did in the segregated society.

Whatever restricts, binds, or circumscribes one on the grounds of race, whether in a segregated society or in an integrated society, is a denial of the rights which God gives to every man. Character, mind, fair play, social vision and the ability to get along with others are the only standards by which a man should be judged.



## INTEGRATION

MATTHEW G. CARTER, an Associate Secretary of the Southwest Area Council of the National Council of YMCA's (Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas), writes to let us know that the July Summer Conference at Estes Park, Colorado YMCA took a step forward.

*Chicago Ill. Defender 3-1*  
Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk, taught a seminar course in "Skills and Methods in Dealing With Human Relations", and Rev. C. R. Stabaker, minister of First Baptist Church in Tulsa, served as guest minister. It was integration.



39 1949

# Designs Peace Flag

*Black Winged*



MAE CAESAR TURNER

Creator and designer of the Interracial Flag For World Peace," refuses to be termed the "Greater Betsy Ross," and writes:

*Oct. 7-16-44*  
Lord, *constantly*  
We are in confusion—*black.*  
Constant, conflicting confusion,  
Racial and religious confusion,  
And we wonder what to do.  
Governments and nations quar-  
reling  
Over prestige, creed and hue;  
We bow our heads in sorrow,  
Lord,  
Submitting our plight to you.

## Interracial Flag for World Peace



# Annual Interracial Award Winners Are Announced

*New York 30, N.Y. Age*  
*Sat. 19-11-49*  
Announcement of the 1949 recipients of the James J. Hoey Awards for Interracial Justice, given annually by the Catholic Interracial Council to one white and one Negro leader in the field of race relations, was made last week by the Rev. John J. La Farge, S.J., chaplain of the council.



DR. O'CONNOR

Named as this year's recipients are John J. O'Connor, of Washington, D. C., writer, educator, and secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council of Washington, and M. C. Clarke, prominent Catholic Negro layman and president of the Dunbar Life Insurance Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

The awards will be conferred by the Most Reverend Patrick A. O'Boyle, D.D., Archbishop of Washington, at a presentation ceremony



MR. CLARK

honoring the winners at the Carroll Club, 120 Madison Ave., on Oct. 30, at 3 p. m. This is the Feast of Christ the King, the day the annual awards are traditionally presented. Announcement of the awards is made on Sept. 8, the Feast of the Nativity of Our Lady.

## Two Receive Awards For Interracial Work

*New York* — The James J. Hoey Awards for Interracial Justice were presented last week to one white and one Negro leader in the field of race relations.

They are: M. C. Clarke, Catholic layman and president of Dunbar Life Insurance Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and John J. O'Connor of Washington, D. C., a writer, educator and secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council of Washington.

## James J. Hoey Awards for Interracial Justice Win Interracial Justice Awards



At the Carroll Club in New York recently, Archbishop A. O'Boyle, Washington, presented the James J. Hoey Award for Interracial Justice to Dr. John J. O'Connor, left, secretary, Catholic Interracial Council of Washington and M. C. Clarke, insurance executive, Cleveland.



The 1949 John J. Hoey Awards for Interracial Justice were presented to Dr. John J. O'Connor (left), secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council of Washington, D. C., and M. C. Clarke, Department. He is an examiner in the Ohio State Insurance Department. He is the first member of his race to be elected to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. The presentation was made by Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle (center) of





*Courier-Journal, 11-18-49*  
 NEIGHBORHOOD MAPS of Louisville to be used in a human-relations course by police are studied, from left, by Dr. H. C. Parrish, Municipal College sociology professor; Father William J. Murphy, representing Urban League, and Safety Director David A. McCandless.

## Human-Relations Text Due for Police by Dec. 2

Work on a 120-page book to be used in giving police an in-training course on human relations will be completed December 2, Safety Director David A. McCandless said yesterday.

*Courier-Journal, 11-18-49*  
 Will Contain Seven Maps

A group of City, University of Louisville, and Urban League officials have been compiling the book. It is to be used in educating police on urban problems and to aid them in preventing racial and religious tensions that may arise. The book will contain seven maps illustrating density of population, Negro population, rental areas, age of dwelling units, educational status and delinquency by neighborhoods, and other socio-economic matters. Final approval of the book is expected when the group meets again December 2. McCandless estimated the book will cost about \$3,000 for 1,000 copies. It will be paid for out of the Mayor's contingent fund.

*2-11-18-49*  
 McCandless said that when the book is completed, the course will be given first to commanding officers, later to other police, and finally will be incorporated into the police recruit-training program.



## WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE:

# Sick Man Gives Life to Further Race Amity

BALTIMORE

The following letter was sent to the AFRO-AMERICAN by Mrs. Marion Banfield, wife of Dr. Gilbert L. Banfield, local physician, and tells its own story:

I would like to call to your attention the story of a dear friend of mine, Herman Ginsburg, who owned a wholesale hat business on Redwood St.

Mr. Ginsburg had a heart condition of a serious nature that his physician advised him and his wife, Mrs. Ira (Kay) Ginsburg to move from their two-story dwelling at 2810 Auchentoroly Ter. in February, 1947.

The Ginsbergs searched for an apartment house with an elevator.

## Tried Not to Offend

During their search they heard that colored persons were going to buy houses on Auchentoroly Ter. Their search for an apartment ceased.

They explained to me that, if they were to move, people would assume that they were trying to avoid colored neighbors.

My husband and I advised them to continue their search, for we felt that people who knew them would understand the situation. Our advice was not taken.

The Ginsbergs welcomed a colored family next door. Then they called in a contractor and had their house completely redecorated. They planned to live at 2810 Auchentoroly Ter., for a long time.

## Ostracised by Some Whites

On last Thanksgiving Day, Mr. Ginsberg died of a heart attack. Colored and white friends went to the funeral and mourned at his grave.

Colored and white friends have been with his widow and daughter daily since his death.

We are paying tribute to a family subjected to ostracism and ridicule in many instances because colored friends were frequent visitors to their home.

The Ginsbergs felt they had gained two dearer friends for each one lost.



BY DREW PEARSON

**NEGRO IMPROVEMENTS**—its largely obscured by Senate filibusters but white leaders in the South are taking more responsibility regarding Negro betterment. ... Jackson, Miss., recently held a significant vote on waterworks improvements, additional fire equipment and a new Negro auditorium. All three were voted favorable and the new Negro auditorium got almost as many votes as the additional fire equipment and improved waterworks. ... White citizens of Richmond, Va., some time ago took the lead in electing a Negro to the city council. It was white voters that put him there—not colored. *See 6-14-49*

## Behind The Headlines

### Mississippi Too Shows Signs Of Progress In Race Relations And Civil Rights

By ALBERT L. HINTON

IT WAS JUST a little more than a year ago that Senator John C. Stennis, Democrat, of Mississippi, announced that he would make available to Congress his findings on what the South was doing to improve the lot of the Negro. Whether or not the report was ever given to Congress I do not know, but according to Senator Stennis, its basis was to be information he had gathered from state department bureaus of 13 Southern states.



MR. HINTON

He characterized his report as a "true picture" of the South and its relation to its colored citizens. His aim, he averred, was to correct the prevailing misconception about what was happening to Negro Americans who happened to reside below the Mason-Dixon Line. *Journal and Guide*

It is to be assumed that Senator Stennis' findings included some mention of what his own State of Mississippi had accomplished in this regard. If so, he could have gone to no better source for his information than the Southern Regional Council which has compiled a "progress report" for the past year for each of the thirteen Southern States. And, strangely enough, Mississippi shows many definite signs of progress in the race relations and civil rights roundup.

Let's examine the record.

The State's plan for equalization of teachers' salaries was worked out during the year by a committee of 300 white educators and legislators appointed by the Governor and the Mississippi Education Association. And at its annual meeting in October, the Mississippi division conducted a public forum on the subject in an effort to clarify the issues involved in the proposed plan. *See 12-31-49*

THAT DEFINITE gains in Negro education are being made in the State is shown by the following facts:

- (1) Salary allocations by the State Board of Education for the 1948-49 session were \$790 per year per teacher, as compared to \$170 in 1941-42. *May 1949*
- (2) Graduate scholarships for professional and technical education were provided by the last Legislature in the amount of \$25,000 for the biennial period 1948-49.
- (3) Modern school buildings for Negroes are springing up

all over the State, and State aid has stimulated counties to put on levies—a practice infrequently followed prior to 1948—to pay for building more adequate colored schools.

The facilities and equipment at the two State-supported Negro colleges—Jackson and Alcorn—have been greatly increased and improved with funds from the State Building Commission.

(5) A vocational college, authorized by the last Legislature, to be established at Itta Bena, is being constructed.

OTHER SIGNS OF PROGRESS in the State are noted in the field of the franchise. Since 1946 Negro voting in national and state elections in Mississippi has increased from less than 200, to more than 10,000 in 1949. In addition, courts are recognizing the necessity of placing Negroes on juries, and colored policemen have been appointed in Indianola and Biloxi.

The Mississippi Commission on Hospital Care reported under construction an addition to provide 164 beds for Negro patients at the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, as well as twenty additional hospitals which will serve both white and colored patients. Eighteen public health centers are under construction over the state, seven of them in the Delta area which will be of particular benefit to the Negro population.

Moreover, under the State medical education program, twelve Negro residents of Mississippi are receiving aid for their medical training. In another area of activity, according to the Negro Division of the Agricultural Extension Service, Mississippi's colored farmers in 1948 received ten times as much from their dairy products alone as they did in 1940.



# ST. LOUIS HUMAN RELATIONS GROUP BEGINS PROGRAM

St. Louis - (NNPA) - The St. Louis Council on Human Relations, recently appointed by Mayor Joseph M. Darst after racial outbreaks at Fairgrounds Park swimming pool, held its organizational meeting Monday, June 27.

Russell L. Dearment, temporary chairman, named committees to plan a permanent organization and to obtain data on current problems in race relations. Mrs. Ethel Bowles, a colored member of the council, was appointed on the data committee.

James E. Cooke, secretary of the Pine Street YMCA who was recently appointed to the committee, asked whether the group would take up the "recent happenings," meaning the swimming pool incidents. Mr. Dearment replied that it would be better to build for the future. The city had reacted well to the disturbing occurrences, he said.

## SWIMMING POOL

Oscar A. Ehrhardt, a member of the committee on organization, argued that the body should keep its problems in the "present tense". Harry E. Chadeayne, chairman of the data committee, said the Mayor had planned the appointment of the council prior to the swimming pool outbreak. Sam Elson, a member of the data committee, said that to take up the outbreak now "might wreck" the group.

Mayor Darst, in an opening addressing to the group, said he planned to make the council a permanent part of our municipal organization," and outlined the following chief objectives:

1. To make it possible for each citizen regardless of race, creed or color, to develop his talents and abilities without the limita-

tions imposed by the destructive forces of discrimination.

2. To permit the community to benefit from the fullest realization of its human resources."

Darst said he would recommend an appropriation to enable the Council to have full-time secretarial assistance and funds, for incidental expenses. He assigned quarters to the group in the Municipal Courts Building to the Council.

Journal and Guide  
Sat. July 9, 1949  
Norfolk, Va.



# HUMAN RELATIONS HELD KEY PROBLEM

*New York Times*  
Chicago Intergroup Meeting Told World Leadership of U. S. Rests on This Work

By LOUTHER S. HORNE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—Human relations was described today as the "No. 1 problem of the United States" at the opening session of the third National Conference on Intergroup Relations.

The assertion was made by Thomas H. Wright, president of the National Association of Intergroup Relations officials, which is co-sponsor of the conference with the American Council on Race Relations, both with headquarters in Chicago.

In his address welcoming the more than 200 representatives of Federal, national, state and local agencies, Mr. Wright voiced this warning:

"What we do to solve the human relations problem is going to determine whether America takes up its leadership of the world. If we do not solve it, the enemies of democracy are going to shove their fists, their guns and their swords into the cracks of our masonry of unity and seek to destroy us."

It is not only right to be for civil rights, but it is also politic, said Mr. Wright, who added:

"We are at the stage of the resurgence of democratic civil rights comparable in importance and historic impact to a Jacksonian era. President Truman demonstrated in last year's election that the issue of where a man stands on civil rights for all is terribly important to winning or losing of an election."

Mrs. Irene B. Miller, executive secretary of the Seattle Civic Unity Committee and vice president of the conference, summarized "gains and losses" during the last year in the civil rights field and predicted "even more spectacular" developments in the coming year. She listed discrimination in housing as the leading problem, asserting that if this were solved "we wouldn't need civic unity committees."

Nation-wide mobilization of public opinion to insure that the Federal Fair Employment Practice Commission bill would be the first order of business when Congress reconvened in January was urged by Will Maslow, general counsel of

the American Jewish Congress.

Describing the FEPC measure as the keystone in the civil rights program, Mr. Maslow predicted:

"FEPC will certainly run into a filibuster in the Senate, but any filibuster can be smashed if the folks back home demonstrate to their Senators their determination that majority rule shall obtain in the Senate."

The conference will run through Saturday.

## National Conference on Intergroup Relations



# N. Carolina's New Governor Blasts Racial Inequalities

By **A. M. RIVERA Jr.**

(Staff Correspondent)

RALEIGH, N. C.—Addressing the North Carolina Dairy Products Association here last week, recently inaugurated Governor W. Kerr Scott gave racial prejudice a stiff whipping and promised to use the force of his office to curb injustice and inequalities in the State resulting from racial prejudice.

The new chief executive told the Truman's "fair deal." He replied to the dairy association, "It is time with an unequivocal "yes."

The new chief executive's great interest in problems of the rural population augurs well for Negroes throughout the State who constitute a large portion of this resident segment.

**TO HEAR NAACP**  
During The Courier interview

"I am firmly convinced that Governor Scott also confirmed the fact that he will discuss some problems with the NAACP and all the other interested groups following the Presidential inauguration."

Scott later in the week recommended to the General Assembly the expenditure of approximately seventeen million dollars for maintenance and improvement among the five tax supported Negro schools for the next biennium.

## REGIONAL SCHOOL DOUBTED

is the face of such tremendous outlay for colored schools some observers saw cause for serious doubt that the State anticipated participation in the highly controversial Southern regional school plan. The outlay would include the largest amount ever granted a State Negro college, \$8,856,888 for Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro.

Approximately four million would go to North Carolina State College at Durham; \$1,549,676 to Winston-Salem Teachers College, \$970,744 to Fayetteville Teachers College, and \$1,162,839 to Elizabeth City Teachers College. This would supplement the appropriations allocated for improvement at the schools during 1947.

**TEACHERS' PAY**  
The budget report made by Governor Scott would allow for a 20 per cent raise (retroactive to Nov., 1943) for teachers in addition to the 20 per cent bonus check they will receive sometime before June together with all other State employees. "Six thousand dollar salaries will be common in North Carolina beginning next year," according to the college president.

college president.  
In an interview granted The Cou-  
last week the Governor was  
whether or not he was aware  
the comparisons being drawn  
between the objectives of his "go  
ward" program and President

## North Carolina Does It Again

Step by step, month in and month out, North Carolina is pointing the way to her neighboring sister states of the Deep South in the matter of interracial goodwill and fairplay. Although it has been given little publicity, the state, some four years ago, voluntarily agreed upon a gradual equalization of educational opportunities program, and has gone ahead without force or compulsion to bring the salaries and facilities of Negro teachers and pupils in line with those for its white teachers and pupils.

Now comes the announcement that a Negro has been named to the Board of Education of that state. It is the first time any Negro has ever been given so high a post by a Southern Governor. Moreover, it is in line with the campaign promises of Governor Kerr Scott who, before his election, promised to give the members of the minority race a fair opportunity to fit themselves into the state's growth.

"The time has come, said Governor Scott in his inaugural address, "for this state to stop dodging the Negro question. And as Governor, I am going to follow through to see that the minority race has a fair opportunity and gets the training to fit it into the State's growth. For I am firmly convinced that we've got to go ahead and meet the issue of the Minority race."

This other significant fact about the appointment ought also be mentioned. Dr. Harold L. Trigg is one of the State's best known educators. He is president of the St. Augustine College at Raleigh and is respected throughout the South as a sound yet uncompromising, leader in interracial relations. For several years, he worked in Atlanta as an outstanding leader with the Southern Regional Council.

We mentioned this because of the excellent contrast it affords to the appointment of Dr. J. W. Holley, a discredited Negro educator among Negroes, who was recently named to the dubious position as consultant on matters of Negro education. The one represents the highest and best in leadership, education and influence among his people, the other has risen to prominence only because of his ability to play to the ego and vanity of a certain element of white persons who blow the bugle of white supremacy.

Let other southern states take a leaf from the book of North Carolina. It is the only course that is going to build permanent understanding and goodwill between the races.



## Southern Students In St. Louis Run Interracial-Industrial Project

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—A group of 11 students of both races are living together, working together and studying together in a special project, "Students in Industry," sponsored by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, in Chapel Hill, N. C., in cooperation with a St. Louis sponsoring committee.

Among this group of southern college students are five women and six men, 19 to 26 years old. They live in a Negro neighborhood at the Poro hotel. Director of the group is Robert Barus, YMCA secretary at the University of North Carolina. He explains the group's study as follows: *W. ed. 8-24-49*

"Our object is to study aspects of labor not available in colleges or schools."

To do this the students are working at such jobs as packing candy, making electric fans, picking rags at a textile waste plant, making leather equipment, and working at a desk factory.

### COOPERATIVE BASIS

This interracial group lives on a cooperative basis—sharing the cost of the food as well as the house-keeping chores such as cooking, cleaning up, and washing dishes.

At their educational meetings (two or three times weekly) they have listened to speakers from the Labor Education service, the Urban league, the International Garment Workers union, the Metropolitan Church federation, and the Textile Workers union.

On the recreational side they have been to the Municipal opera, and have met with groups from Stowe Teachers college and with the Presbyterian Caravaners.

Members of the student group are:

Tesfa Bushan, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, minning engineering, Fisk university; William Charleston, Durham, N. C., and the following whites; Jim Ingram, Spruce Pine, N. C., accounting, University of North Carolina; Eva Stanton, Atlanta, Oberlin college;

Edward Buckner, forestry, and Ted Ashby, comparative literature, University of North Carolina; Betty Carpenter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Betty Morrow, student religious worker, University of Mississippi; Hale Chamberlin, Chapel Hill, N. C., Mary Schuster, University of Minnesota graduate, and Sammie Walter, primary education, Western Carolina Teachers college.



39 1949

Finds Near

Memphis World  
Revolution In

Memphis, Tenn.  
Government

June 7 - 26 - 49

CLEVELAND — (NNPA) — Changes in race relations have been so pronounced in the last two years that a near revolution has occurred within the framework of our governmental system, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, said last Monday.

In Cleveland to lecture on human relations at the summer session of Western Reserve University's school of applied social science, Dr. Johnson was interviewed in his room at the Hotel Statler.

"Race relations have been transferred from an individual minority problem to the national political level," he pointed out. "The United States has entered into a covenant on race relations with other countries, which demands—if we are not to be embarrassed—that we put our own house in order."

The educator found time to point out that while the day might be hot and humid for Clevelanders, it was a cool one judged by the summertime standards of Nashville, Tennessee, where Fisk is situated.

"The emphasis on civil rights regardless of domestic political consequences, will probably continue because of our international commitments," Dr. Johnson continued.

Ohio



# Race Relations Sunday Service Is Heard by 4,000 at St. John's

The Interracial Fellowship of Greater New York, in co-operation with the Protestant Council in the City of New York, observed Race Relations Sunday with a special service at 4 p. m. yesterday in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Similar services were held throughout the country by Protestant churches affiliated with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The cathedral observance followed an invitation by the Right Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, Bishop of New York. The attendance exceeded 4,000 and the offering was turned over to the fellowship to be used for its promotion of a church and community free of racial restrictions.

The sermon was by the Rev. Toru Matsumoto, author and minister of the Reformed Church in America, who is studying at Columbia University for a doctorate. During and after the war he was with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, doing relocation work for former west coast Nisei.

Others who participated were the Rev. J. Henry Carpenter, executive secretary of the Brooklyn division of the Protestant Council, who read the lesson, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Y. Trigg, pastor of Salem Methodist Church, of Harlem, who announced the offering. The interracial choir of the fellowship, directed by Harold Aks, gave a program in addition to that of the cathedral choir, under Dr. Norman Coke-Jephcott.

In his sermon Mr. Matsumoto said that conflict, as exemplified by wars, is a "learned" or man-made science which contradicts "the law of life and the law of love" as handed down by God and as taught by Christ. To conform to these laws, he said, "we must unlearn all our acquired habits of conflict and selfishness and become as the infants are—creatures in the image of God, naturally endowed with affection and fellowship." *Mon. 2-14-49*



## Mrs. Roosevelt Honored For "Rights" Work

NORTHAMPTON, MASS. - (ANP)

An honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt by Smith college here Tuesday for her outstanding role "in the eternal struggle to enlarge and protect the rights of man."

The degree was conferred on Mrs. Roosevelt by the institution's new president, Fletcher Wright. The citation read:

"For many years, a leader within the United States in politics and social and educational affairs, she has worked tirelessly to help those who need material or sympathetic understanding."

"She has been a delegate to every session of the general assembly of the U. N. and, since its creation, has been a patient and forceful chairman of its commission on human rights."



# Racial Progress in the South

It was past midnight in the Egyptian-style railway station in Nashville when a farmer leaned over and asked a total stranger, "Is it true that up North they think a Negro is just as good as a white man?" You can find that man in the South, but he is not the South. You can find the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia, but the Klan is not Georgia.

The South today belongs to a new leadership that is changing things. The monuments to the old are tumbled-down tenant shacks, mud roads and occasional outrages in the courts. The monuments of the new are up-to-date schools, modern planned housing and a day-by-day concern for the Negro's rights.

In the pine-and-sand flats of South Carolina I saw a Negro high school library more adequate than the one offered to me when I attended high school in the State boasting the nation's highest literacy rate. I saw Negroes getting jobs once reserved for whites. I saw them owning good homes and prosperous farms, even running an entire town.

"No other group in history has made so great progress in so short a time as the American Negro in the past 10 years" is the flat statement made to me dozens of times by newspaper editors, planters, bishops, manufacturers—white leaders who know the South and who have changes of the past decade.

Their opinion is shared by Negro leaders. A press of the past five or six years. Leaders in other fields told me of changes that had not only increased opportunities for Negroes, but had edged Negroes and whites toward closer cooperation in facing their common problems.

It was to look for the signs of promise that the Christian Advocate sent me 3,500 miles through the South. I saw not only signs of promise, but achievements which were the fulfillment of past promises.

Bishop Robert E. Jones, who has become a grand old man among Negro leaders in the Methodist Church, says, "I believe in gradualism, but I don't want it to become a slow drag." That is just about the way changes are being made.

The bishop had just commented to me on the quietness with which forward steps have been taken—a quietness that in itself keeps most of them unpublicized. "The most significant fact," he said, "is that the world does not fall every time we make a forward step in the South."

"And what are some of those steps?"  
"Oh, there have been a million steps!"  
What are the million steps?

During 1919 there were 77 lynchings of Negroes recorded. In 1948 there was one.

Last December, in Elmore County, Ala., an all-white jury convicted two white men of rape of two Negro women. There was general approval of their sentences of 45 years each.

During the school year 1936-37 in Virginia the average annual salary of Negro women teachers was \$537 compared with \$847 for white women. In 1946-47 the respective figures were \$1,724 and \$1,735.

In 1948, a \$97,000 junior and senior high

school building was proposed for colored children of Leland, Miss. Of the 500 registered voters in the school district, 486 signed a petition for a bond issue, making a referendum unnecessary.

In the elections of 1948, 10,000 Negroes voted in the Democratic primaries of Mississippi, for the first time since Reconstruction days.

During the war citizens of Columbus, Ga., subscribed from their own pockets \$52,000 in order that a proposed Government housing project for Negroes might be not a temporary affair, but a permanent asset to the city, replacing slums.

Aggressive native Southern leadership is at work on the race problem. A valuable new force, created in 1944, is the Southern Regional Council, which grew out of inter-racial committee work.

A race riot in Atlanta in 1906 was blamed largely on inflammatory newspaper stories. Today the newspapers in Atlanta, and generally throughout the South, are among the best influences, often prodding public officials into constructive action.

In Washington County, Miss., voters last year approved a \$1,500,000 bond issue to make possible, with State and Federal aid, a new hospital for Negroes—the first hospital built for either race in 25 years. A few years ago the whites might have voted a new hospital for themselves, letting the old one go to the Negroes as did an Alabama editor, "Don't gloss over our faults." But one can add the words of a Mississippi State official: "Of course we have a long way to go, but the most important thing is the direction toward which we are going."

## ARTICLE IN COLLIER'S TELLS OF 'NEW SOUTH'

Senator Stennis Writes To  
"Set Record Straight"  
Memphis Appeal  
PLANT-PROSPER IS PRAISED

The South has made notable progress in agriculture, public education and public health during the last two decades, Senator Stennis writes in Collier's magazine, released today.

The Mississippi senator declares he was startled when he became a senator two years ago by the lack of knowledge even among senators, of the truth about the South.

### Began To Assemble Facts

"To help, as best I could, to set the record and, perhaps, to think straight, I began more than a year ago to assemble the facts."

The result is his article that tells of the rise in income of the South during the last 20 years, of the spread of educational facilities through consolidated schools; of 75,000 negroes who are attending colleges or universities maintained for them, and of the expansion of public health facilities in the South.

"An Arkansas plantation owner is providing college scholarships for the children of his tenants," the article says. "To every qualified negro who applies, the State of Mississippi provides an all-expenses-paid medical scholarship."

Negro farmers in Georgia, learning from their children through the 4-H club program, have completed 60,000 home-improvement projects.

In the 13 Southern states, he writes, more children in rural areas are transported by bus "to modern, consolidated schools than in all the rest of the country combined."

### Negro Mortality Rate Drops

"In Florida, due to better living conditions and health education, the mortality rate among negroes is decreasing four times as fast as among whites," the senator says.

"In Alabama, 90 per cent of the expectant mothers helped by the prenatal clinics maintained by the State Public Health Service are negroes."

"These are not isolated incidents. They are part of the story of the daily progress of our Southern states as they fight their way back toward the economic equality with the rest of the Nation from which they were barred, almost 90 years ago by the War between the States."

"They are evidence that the spirit and attitude of the South are no longer chiefly defensive. The best defense is an offense and for the solution of our age-old problems, we have begun to take the offensive."

"Generous outside aid will help—as it has helped in the past—to speed up the South's progress. But the South's real job is, as it has always been, an inside job and there is no abundant proof that inside men have the courage and vision to do it."

The senator writes that by the standards of per capita income, health and educational status, the South is making great strides.

Senator Stennis praises the Plant to Prosper program of The Commercial Appeal. It has provided, he declares, "one of the best incentives for living on the farm."

"Extension officials in Tennessee tell me that on hundreds of farms, white and negro, a greatly improved standard of living can be traced directly to the stimulus provided by this contest," he writes.

"I have heard similar reports from other states. More than one

farmer who originally entered this competition as a sharecropper is now, as a result of what he learned, a prosperous landowner."

the Survey Graphic for November, 1942, Dr. Embree said: "Keep moving out of the South. There is no decent life for all of you (Negroes) in the southern rurals so far as the mind of man can see. You will have a hard time, but at least you'll have some freedom. You'll once in a while be treated as human beings. You'll have decent schools for your children and some public provision for recreation, for reading and listening to music, for rest and play. You'll have some opportunity for work and professional practice in sections that are prosperous and progressive. And as you leave the South you will relieve your fellows of that pressure which is always heavyest where the colored masses are densest. At least another million Negroes should move out of the South during this decade."

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, takes the same sound position. "We most certainly agree with the Negro lawyers and professionals should remain in the South. We think that there is a special obligation resting upon our professionals to stay here and help win the battle against inequality, injustice and otherwise, help to strengthen the South's economy. But we still think that some aspects of Negro migration are not in the best interests of the Negro people."

Johnathan Daniels, distinguished editor of The Raleigh News and Observer and nationally known political leader, advised the 245 members of the North Carolina college last week to remain in the South and even in the South to meet its needs and freedom. "Years ago, we would have been slow to agree with this sound advice, especially our graduates and the more enlightened Negroes," he writes. "But today, we are work and professional practice in sections that are prosperous and progressive. And as you leave the South you will relieve your fellows of that pressure which is always heavyest where the colored masses are densest. At least another million Negroes should move out of the South during this decade."

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, head of the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg Fund, which, more than perhaps any other agency in America, helped to lift the Negro from a virtual status of serfdom to partial freedom and self-respect. Writing in



tion, as outlined by Dr. Embree, have validity. We know that Mallard was lynched because he was too prosperous among poor whites. We know that Caleb Hill was regarded as generally disliked because he had an automobile. Negroes who are determined to live and grow and prosper and make life worthwhile for their families and obtain an education for their children may well follow the line of reasoning set forth by Dr. Embree, especially in the southern rural.



## 39 1949 NASSAU WOMEN GET IDEAS ON BIAS FIGHT

*New York Times*  
300 at Forum in Garden City  
Hear Discussion of Ways  
to Benefit Communities

By LILLIAN BELLISON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., March 29—Thirteen hundred women jammed into Cathedral House today to learn from ideas presented at the Sixth Annual Woman's Forum of Nassau County what they could do in their own Long Island communities to erase racial and religious prejudice.

The urgency of solving the problem of human rights was stressed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. Explaining that because the rest of the world looked to this country to see how a democracy acts, she said that the "proof will have to be in the United States that human rights and freedom are more valid than under communism."

In answer to a question from the audience, Mrs. Roosevelt defended the Atlantic Pact as being in accordance with the United Nations Charter and not a threat to peace. She remarked that its purpose was to prevent aggression and that it would promote better understanding among the countries signing it.

Vassar Teacher Praises Pact  
The pact also was praised by Dr. Mabel Newcomer, chairman of the Department of Economics at Vassar College, who declared that it would stabilize the cooperating Governments and in that way spur economic development.

But the pact is not a substitute for economic aid to Europe, she warned, adding that arms sent to people in desperate need of wheat and cotton would only "set the stage for dictatorships and revolutions."

Before learning about human rights on an international scale, the women, who represented 80,000 members of 535 women's organizations sponsoring the Woman's Forum of Nassau County, listened to talks on making democracy real at home. The theme of the all-day meeting, at which Mrs. Elizabeth Bass Golding, president of the forum, presided, was "The Dignity of Man—The Triumph of Democracy."

A summary of ideas gathered from a ten-day session workshop "Learning to live with our dif-

ferences" was given by three of the 138 forum members who attended meetings at Adelphi and Hofstra Colleges. *Wed. 3-30-49*

### Community Meetings Planned

Mrs. Lydia Hesse, Mrs. Adah M. Purdy and Mrs. Eleanor Roberts, all active in social welfare work in Nassau County, announced that meetings of all citizens in their communities would be held soon to report cases of segregation and to plan action to end it.

Mrs. Garda W. Bowman, moderator of the panel at the morning session, discussed the need for anti-discrimination legislation. Dr. Marguerite Cartwright of Brooklyn College told how education could explain away prejudices.

Nancy Brown and Margaret Lord, high school students, reported that the workshop had made them realize that people of various races and religions had more similarities than differences. They urged parents to accept their children's friends, regardless of race or creed.

Several members of the audience expressed resentment against discrimination in real estate and were assured by Dr. Cartwright that any action they took against such segregation would be backed up by the Supreme Court and the Constitution.

## Vermont Plan to Be Continued

*Baltimore Md.*  
New Leaders Take Over  
Job Started by Rev. Low

NEW YORK—The Revs. Dortha Weaver and Lillian Gregory of Jericho Center, Vt., will be in charge of the Vermont Interracial Project this summer, it was announced at Abyssinian Baptist Church last week.

The project, which begins its sixth year, was founded by the Rev. A. Ritchie Low who died last winter, in co-operation with the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., pastor, and members of Abyssinian Baptist Church. *5-14-49*

### Registration Opens

Registration for Harlem children, ages 7-12, to spend two-week vacations with white families in Vermont begins at the church May 12 and will continue each Thursday afternoon throughout the month of May.

There is a registration fee of \$1 but the major cost of the vacation is assumed by Abyssinian Baptist Church. *Baltimore Md.*

## A Workshop on Human Relations

In an effort to promote better inter-group relations and to prevent—not merely curb—racial and religious prejudice, the New York City Board of Education and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith began last week a new program for training teachers in the techniques of combating bigotry. The program, should it prove successful, will be extended to other cities.

One hundred and fifty teachers, many of them from areas affected by recent Puerto Rican and Negro influxes, met at William Howard Taft High School in the Bronx to participate in a workshop demonstrating the latest audio-visual techniques for promoting sound human relations. Similar workshops will be held in other parts of the city just as soon as they can be organized. *James*

### Use of Films

Lester J. Waldman, regional director of the league, explained how motion pictures, film strips, graphics and recordings—which are available from the league's Freedom Film Library—can serve in the classroom.

Then a film produced by the National Social Welfare Assembly, called "Make Way for Youth," was shown. It depicted how a typical town solved the problem of intergroup prejudice by organizing youth councils and getting all the young people to work together for mutual benefit. Following the presentation, the workshop divided into smaller units to discuss the film and to suggest ways of utilizing the film and its ideas.

"This might work in a small town," one teacher observed pessimistically, "but it won't work here. New York is too big." *Sun. 11-27-49*

Later when the group convened, Dr. Charles M. Shapp, principal of Junior High School 52; Frank D. Whalen, assistant superintendent of schools for the area; Miss Rita Hocheimer of the Board of Education and Mr. Waldman answered questions asked.

The teachers were advised that although New York is a big city, they should consider each school as a community in itself and build the programs around the schools. *James*

The discussion technique used by the workshop, Mr. Waldman later explained, was developed by the University of Michigan and the personnel department of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company and was used for the first time in the city. Called "Discussion Sixty-six," the method encourages

greater audience participation, he added, and is especially suited for classroom use.

### New Notes—

A survey conducted by Iowa State Teachers College discloses that there will be 10,000 job opportunities within the next five years for teachers with library science training. . . . David Fromson, former legal adviser to the New York Office of the Board of Economic Warfare, has been appointed associate in law by Pace College. . . . Hofstra College will offer, beginning Feb. 1, a course in advertising media research. *LEONARD BUDER.*

## Establishment of Interracial Clergy Staffs And Welcome to Negro Asked of Churches

to do so, a system of terror. I, for  
clergy staffs by the city's churches  
orange juice any more."

The establishment of interracial and the welcoming of Negroes as members were suggested yesterday morning by Donald Harrington in his sermon at the Community Church, 40 East Thirty-fifth Street. *Mon. 11-21-49*

Mr. Harrington will succeed John Haynes Holmes, who will retire as minister on Nov. 29. Mr. Holmes will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday at 10:45 A. M. Mr. Harrington said that while progress was being made in promoting improved race relations, "we are not making it fast enough to avoid disaster." He declared that "an all-white church, with an all-white ministry in an interracial community like New York is an insult and affront to the God who made us all brothers."

He said that "for every evidence of better race relations that you can give me, I can cite new evidence of disastrous retrogression such as in the terror that reigns in Lake County, Fla., the mob violence in South Chicago, the swimming pool riots in the nation's capital, the police brutality which still occurs far too often right here in New York." *39*

Mr. Harrington called for an independent commission to study the situation in Lake County, Fla., and make recommendations to the people concerned.

"I should like to see New Yorkers refusing to take their vacations in Florida, if the state cannot stop this terror, which puts America to shame before the whole world," he said.

"Those who loll on the beaches are supporting, without meaning



## No Aid to Interracial Amity

*James Thur*  
Teacher's Classroom Utterances on

Minorities Criticized

*Thur, 12-22-49*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

On Dec. 17, 1949, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that "Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, has personally rebuked Miss May A. Quinn, Brooklyn public school teacher, for making 'ill-considered statements' about Negroes. He cleared her, however, of any intention 'to offend the Negro people or to justify discrimination.'"

Whether or not a rebuke of this kind in the case of Miss Quinn adequately protects our school children or stimulates that democratic philosophy which it is important for our schools to foster is a grave question and should be reconsidered by the school authorities.

*New York, N.Y.*  
Miss Quinn is a teacher of social studies in a junior high school. On the particular occasion in question, a student brought in a newspaper clipping describing the fact that a Negro student in the South had brought suit in a United States court to enforce her right to enter an American university so that she might enjoy the same educational opportunities that were available to white students. It is conceded that Miss Quinn, in commenting on the action of this Negro, made the following remarks:

"I would not go where I am not wanted."

"The Negroes were happy before they knew about racial discrimination. Now that they know about it, are they any happier?"

"If people wouldn't talk so much about racial discrimination, there would be less of it."

Even though Miss Quinn, according to the findings of Dr. Jansen, "has for many years been engaged in voluntary work in the field of Negro welfare" these admitted remarks clearly indicate that there is little, if any, understanding by Miss Quinn of the rights, problems or needs of minorities and the processes by which discrimination and prejudice may be eliminated.

Three years ago Miss Quinn, then a teacher at P. S. 227, Brooklyn, had been accused of using anti-Semitic literature as background material for a lesson and was officially reprimanded by the Board of Education, fined two months' salary—\$650—and transferred to her present teaching post.

Against this record and her recent remarks, it would seem hardly unjust to Miss Quinn to say that she has an

established pattern of thinking, which is reflected in her classroom teaching concerning minorities, and that it is inconceivable that that pattern is consistent with the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights or the kind of democracy that will stop communism.

Her record and admitted remarks make Dr. Jansen's findings that "Miss Quinn had made a positive effort both before and since the incident to foster proper interracial attitudes among her pupils" unconvincing. Assuming, however, that she has made a "positive effort," is that sufficient? Is there not an affirmative responsibility on teachers, and especially on social study teachers, correctly to teach and understand minority problems? With this principle in mind, it would seem that the least that should have been done was that this teacher should have been removed from any social studies assignments.

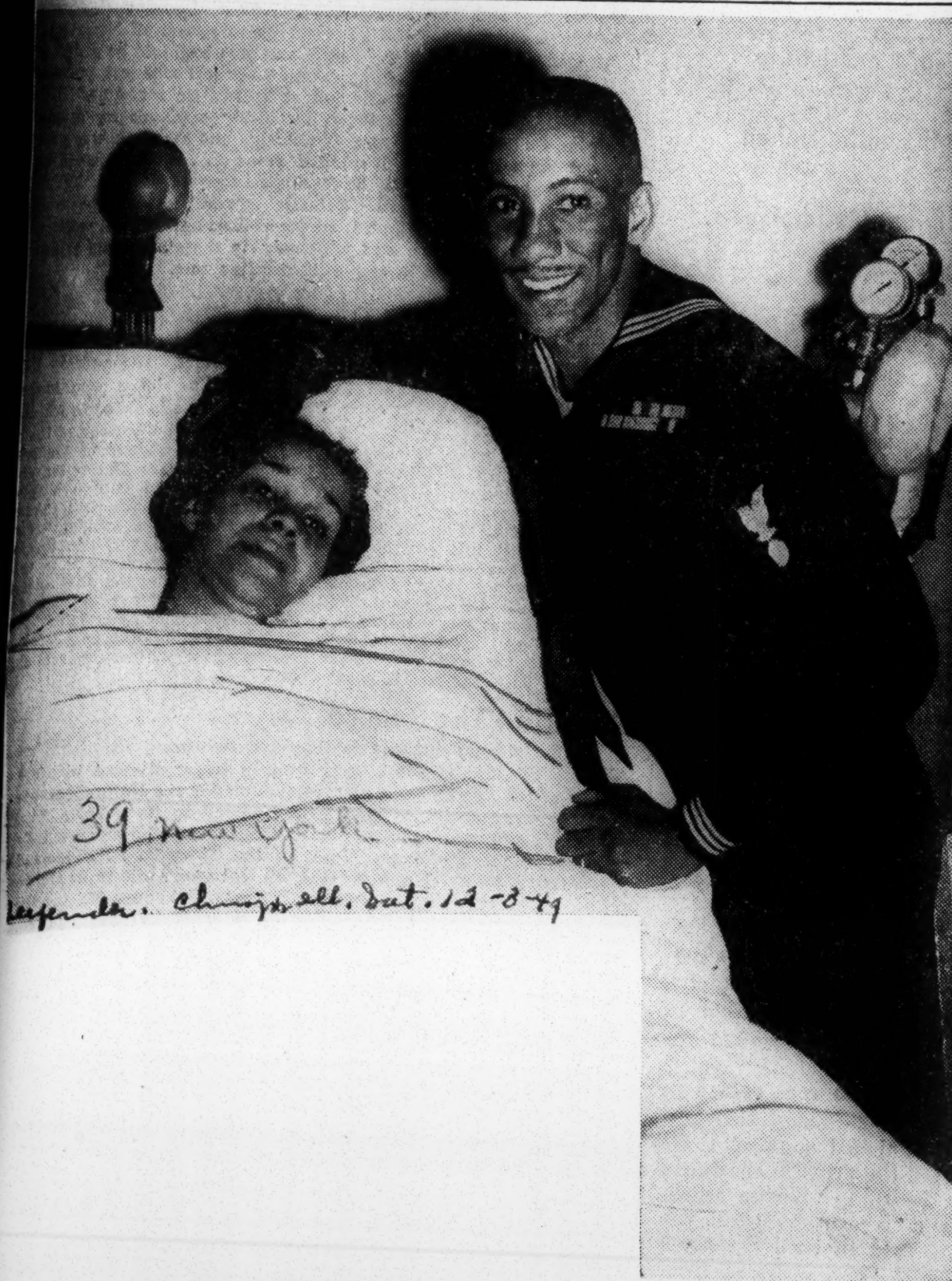
Today, more than ever, it is vital to the morale of our teaching staff that the school authorities, acting on behalf of the community, should establish that proper attitudes toward minorities are essential to the kind of education we will want for our children.

FRANK E. KARELSEN JR.,  
Vice President, Public Education Association.

New York, Dec. 20, 1949.



## No Color Line Here



Real democracy shows itself in New York as Mrs. William McGraw, wife of Seaman William A. McGraw (both in top photo), undergoes serious operation and needs blood in a hurry. Twenty-seven persons, all but one of them white, respond when Navy Chaplain J. J. Coffee sends out call for donors. In lower photo, donors await their turn to give blood, while Seaman James Minavio and Wave Anne M. Werber donate their share. At left of the group is Chaplain Coffee. Mrs. McGraw is at Mt. Sinai hospital.

39 New York  
 defender. Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-8-49



## The Washington Merry-Go-Round

**Messenger**  
*Washington Post*  
 By Drew Pearson

# Serves Brotherhood'

THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Down in Florence, South Carolina, in the heart of the Old South, Western Union Negro messenger named James Jones, who has become one of the leading money-raisers for the March of Dimes.

Jones has been raising money for the March of Dimes ever since the campaign was started, and every year sets a higher goal for himself. His goal for 1949 was \$2,000. He topped it by \$500.



Pearson

James Jones pedaled around Florence on an old bicycle—until his friends and neighbors bought him a motorcycle the other day—peddling good will as he goes. He is a one-man salesman for better race relations, largely by making himself an everyday example of better brotherhood.

Partly because of the example of James Jones, partly because of other public-spirited citizens of Florence, race relations are on a kindly, neighborly basis in that city. The other day when a little Negro girl needed an eye operation, the Hi-Y Boys' Club put on a campaign to raise money for the eye operation with the result that the little girl's eyesight was restored.

This is the kind of neighborliness and friendship—rather than name-calling—which makes democracy live. Therefore, James Jones, the Western Union messenger boy, and the Hi-Y Boys' Club of Florence are hereby made members of the Servants of Brotherhood.

## The Negro Pedaled Around, Peddling Good Will to All

*Courier Journal*  
 Tues 3-8-49 By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON—Down in Florence, S. C., in the heart of the Old South, is a Western Union Negro messenger named James Jones, who has become one of the leading money-raisers for the March of Dimes.

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# WHITE VERMONTERS VISIT NEGROES HERE

Group Who Provide Vacations  
for Harlem Youngsters

Are Guests in Return

A bus-load of white Vermont residents arrived at 7 P. M. yesterday at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, to spend the week-end as guests of Negro families. The idea was the outgrowth of a project known as the "Vermont Plan for Action" in interracial relations.

It originated six years ago when the late Rev. A. Ritchie Low, then pastor of the Johnson Federated Church, Johnson, Vt., visited Harlem and invited Negro children to spend two-week vacations each summer with Vermont families. Each summer since then groups of Negro children from 9 to 12 years old have gone to Vermont under the auspices of the Abyssinian Baptist Church. As guests of Vermont residents they work and play with children of their own age.

In return, parents of the Harlem children invited their hosts and hostesses to visit Harlem, a custom that took hold and has gradually brought more and more visitors from Vermont. The group that came last night was said to be the largest thus far.

The visitors were headed by the Rev. Lillian S. Gregory and the Rev. Dortha Ann Weaver, ministers of the Congregational Church, Jericho, Vt. A dozen communities were represented, including Burlington, whence the bus started; Northfield, Rutland, Bennington, Cornwall, Chester, Waterbury, Stowe and Putney. A number of high school and college students as well as adults were in the group. Several of their small summer guests met them.

They were to spend today "seeing sights," attending radio broadcasts and window-shopping. At 10 A. M. tomorrow they are to hear a sermon by the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell Jr., commemorating the 141st anniversary of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, and be dinner guests after the service. They are to leave for home at 2:30 P. M.

Mrs. Laura B. Thomas, chairman of the Vermont Committee of the parish, welcomed the visitors last night and introduced them to their hosts for the night.

## Vermont Plan

### VERMONTERS AFTER ATTENDING SERVICE IN HARLEM



The Rev. Lillian S. Gregory (second from left) and the Rev. Dortha Ann Weaver (second from right), co-pastors of the Congregational Church, Jericho, Vt., with Mrs. Ann Felder (left), Mrs. Laura B. Thomas (center) and Mrs. Ann Newsome, parishioners of the Abyssinian Baptist Church here that yesterday observed its 141st anniversary.

## NEGRO CHURCH HOST TO 38 VERMONTERS

New Englanders Who Have  
Given Vacations to Harlem

Children Pay Visit Here

A group of thirty-eight white visitors from a dozen Vermont communities ended a week-end bus trip to Harlem yesterday by attending the morning service at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street. They then had dinner and attended Sunday School and a special afternoon assembly program in which two Vermont women ministers participated. The

party left for home immediately after a brief farewell message. The Rev. Dortha Ann Weaver, co-minister of the Jericho Congregational Parish, Jericho, Vt., presented to the church a photograph of the late A. Ritchie Low, who was pastor of the Johnson Federated Church, Johnson, Vt.

Six years ago he originated summer vacation for two weeks in Vermont homes for Harlem Negro children 9 to 12 years old. Miss Gwendolyn Jones, parish director of Christian Education, accepted the photograph in behalf of the church.

Parents of the Harlem children have invited the Vermont hosts and hostesses to be week-end guests each year. Four of the children who had such vacations thanked the Vermont visitors yesterday afternoon for their hospitality.

The Rev. Lillian S. Gregory, who with Miss Weaver succeeded to leadership in the project, known

as "The Vermont Plan for Action" in interracial relations, said in a brief farewell message: "Something tremendous has happened amongst us. This is the beginning of something more. If we are to have one world, we must work together and know each other better. The world is growing better, whether we believe it or not. We have just scratched the surface in humanitarian advance."

The Rev. David Nathaniel Lico-rice, assistant pastor of the host church, said: "This is what we live for. If peace is to be made possible in the world, we must begin with the cradle and learn together that God's world is large enough for us all to live together."

The Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell Jr., host pastor, in his morning sermon urged his parishioners: "Think of the inheritance we have, which no one else has. We can sing and know what we are singing about. We love America, because everything we have, we had

to get for ourselves." He urged their prayers "for those who despitefully use us."

The sermon was heard by the Vermont visitors at the first of the two regular services, each of which was attended by 1,500 parishioners. The second was held at noon. Both were devoted to a celebration of the 141st anniversary of the church.

## Creation of Scholarship for Negroes

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

To those of us who personally knew the late A. Ritchie Low and were inspired by his concept of tolerance your editorial drawing attention to the "Vermont Plan for Action" was particularly welcome.

Mr. Low was not a sentimentalist. A short while before his death he visited with our students here at Green Mountain Junior College and told them that his Vermont Plan "cannot solve the 'race problem,'" but he was careful to add, however, that he believed it "helped the present new generation of youngsters of both races to make most fruitful their joint heritage of democracy."

Too often, I think, we are inclined to underestimate the influence of men like Mr. Low, simply because their activities are not subject to tests and statistics. The casual news reader may well wonder if a visit to Harlem by thirty-eight children is going to improve race relations in a measurable fashion. For that reason, perhaps readers of THE TIMES will be interested in one concrete result of Mr. Low's philosophy.

Briefly, his last visit to our campus heightened student interest in race relations to the point where it seemed appropriate that we should establish a scholarship for Negro women in his name. This scholarship, to be awarded annually, is now held by Eleanore E. Beane of Harlem.

I am happy to report that no one here feels especially "tolerant" in awarding this scholarship—particularly the students themselves, whose suggestions and interest provided the impetus for our plan. Perhaps we are beginning to know the experience "beyond" tolerance, as your editorial writer expressed it.

HOWARD C. ACKLEY,  
President, Green Mountain Junior College.

Poultney, Vt., Nov. 16, 1949.



## "THE VERMONT PLAN"

Six years ago it occurred to the Rev. A. Ritchie Low, pastor of the Federated Church of Johnson, Vt., that children in Harlem needed country vacations and that church people in Vermont could see to it that some of them had them. The plan worked well and led to friendships between the children's parents and the Vermont sponsors. Now a group of Vermonters make an annual pilgrimage to Harlem. Last week-end thirty-eight of them were guests in Negro homes here and attended services at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, at which "The Vermont Plan for Action" in interracial relations was discussed. Death has ended Mr. Low's warm-hearted labors but the work goes on.

*New York*  
Such ~~movements~~ as these go beyond the self-righteous concept of "tolerance." The Harlem church folks and their Vermont friends are not "tolerating" each other. What happened was that they became acquainted in the course of their good works and found that they deeply enjoyed knowing their new friends. Rural Vermont had something to offer Harlem and Harlem had something to offer rural Vermont. Neither patronized the other. Both shared the enthusiasm for a wider brotherhood.

*June 11-15-49*  
As the Rev. David Nathaniel Liorice, assistant pastor of the host church, told his 1,500 listeners: "If peace is to be made possible in the world we must begin with the cradle and learn together that God's world is large enough for us all to live together." One hopes the "Voice of America" will pick up this episode — for this is more truly America than are the discords of prejudice and discrimination. "The Vermont Plan" can help us all, all around the world.



## Negro Loses Home, White Friends To Aid

BURKE, Va., Nov. 11—(AP)—The white friends of an 82-year-old Negro newspaper carrier, Frank Pearson, arranged today to build him a new home.

Pearson's two-room home, in which he and his late wife raised 10 children, was destroyed yesterday by fire.

Lumber for the new house will be supplied by a local sawmill operator and a collection is being made to purchase other building materials.

In addition to his newspaper deliveries, Pearson on many occasions, has carried mail on foot to families on back roads when mailmen's cars were unable to get through.



## Interracial Group Pledges To Work For Equalization

LYNCHBURG, Va. (NNPA) — An interracial mass meeting of over 800 persons has agreed to bring a petition to the school board for a new colored high school to include a demand for "complete equalization of Lynchburg Negro and white schools."

The legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been asked in to conduct an investigation of the Lynchburg's colored schools.

Spottswood Robinson, III, lawyer of the firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson, of Richmond, told the group that court action would be taken if their investigation showed unequal school facilities for colored and white pupils.

The Richmond law firm is currently conducting numerous court suits against local school boards throughout the State on the basis of alleged discrimination against colored school children.

About 250 persons volunteered to act as "test cases" if the case is taken to court. Robinson explained that a court case must involve one or more individuals, not a group of citizens.

One of the volunteers will be selected to bring the case against the school board if it is brought.



## Racial Harmony Awards Presented To 10 In Seattle

SEATTLE—(ANP)— Ten awards for an outstanding contribution toward the achievement of racial harmony in Seattle were presented last Wednesday at the fifth anniversary dinner of the Civic Unity committee held in the Chamber of Commerce banquet hall. The certificates, presented by Frank P. Helsell, committee president, declare: "Your efforts have made our city a better place in which to live." *weres*

Recipients of the awards were William F. Devin, Mayor of Seattle; Mrs. F. F. Powell, only woman member of the city council; Dr. Raymond B. Allen, president of the University of Washington; Samuel Fleming, superintendent of Seattle Public Schools; Seattle Housing authority; Sen. Alfred Westberg; Seattle Bowling association; George D. Eastman, chief of police; William A. Sullivan, state commissioner of insurance and Nell V. Pardo, northwest district business representative, Molders Union, *Atlanta*

Preceding the awards, Tom Herbert, master of ceremonies at the dinner enumerated *for* organizations and individuals who have helped to make Seattle "America's Most Democratic City" in the past five years.

Those named included local newspapers and radio stations, the Seattle King County Community chest and the Council of Social agencies, Seattle Urban League, N. A. A. C. P., Japanese-American Citizens League, American for United Nations, Jackson Street Community Council, Neighborhood council, Neighborhood house, Anti-Defamation league, American Jewish committee, Christian Friends for a Racial Equality, and National Conference of Christmas and Jews.



## RACE HATE ON HOLIDAY:

# Wis. Couple Shelters Evicted White Family

*Also American Sat. 10-29-49*

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Color distinction took a holiday in favor of real brotherhood last week when a colored family permitted an evicted white family to move into its home.

"The kindness of the Sloan Williamses is a real demonstration of brotherhood," C. Edward Detwiler, the evicted man, stated. He and his wife and two of his children slept and ate at the Williamses' after they were evicted for failing to pay their back rent.

"My family has always felt that there is no such thing as race, creed or color," Detwiler told reporters. "It's a matter of God's people working together which will eventually bring peace of mind and soul from war."

## No Difference in Need

Mrs. Sloan Williams, who is president of the P-TA, explained, "We would have done this for any person who is our friend. There is no difference where there is need. If the world is going to have understanding, people must live together and get to know each other."

The families are friends of long standing and the Williams children and Detwiler youngsters have always played together. Both mothers are members of the Brown School P-TA.

Mrs. Williams was elected president this year. Jo Ann, 9, and Michael Williams, 5, are the only colored children at the school. Edward Williams, 16, a junior, is president of the Student Council at Rufus King High School.

## Use Dayroom

At the Williams home at 1821 N. 19th St., Mr. and Mrs. Detwiler occupy the dayroom and Edward, 3½, and John 7, have space on the living room floor. Two other children and the dog are staying at the home of other friends. The Detwilers said that they did not have any relatives to take them in.

Sloan Williams is an electrician at the Greenebaum Tanning Co., where he has worked since the close of the war. Mrs. Williams formerly was job placement secretary of the Milwaukee Urban League. They are members of Calvary Baptist Church.



# Tan Audience Valued Highly

ABC and Mutual Will Not Change Policy

## FIGHT CONTINUES

Columbia Took Lead in Banning Insults

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — The National Broadcasting Company informed the National Negro Press Association on Aug. 2 that it has banned the use of the word "darky" on its air waves.

Hereafter, the NBC said, the word will not be heard over its radio and television programs broadcast over 170 of the nation's leading stations.

The NBC reversed its policy following an uncompromising fight by member papers of the NNPA against use of the offensive word.

### AFRO Led Fight

The fight was initiated and spearheaded by Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, a member of the NNPA.

Sidney H. Eiges, vice-president of NBC, said in making the announcement:

"The NBC places great value in the large part of the colored population which listens regularly to NBC programs.

"The program department of the organization has decided to delete such expressions from songs or other copy used on the air."

### What Decision Means

This decision means that the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting Company will not permit the use of insulting racial epithets under any circumstances.

Among the songs which may not be performed on the NBC or Columbia systems, unless the offensive epithets are eliminated, are:

"That's Why Darkies Were Born," "Coon, Coon, Coon," "My Name Is Solomon Levi and I Am a Sheeny Man," "My Old Kentucky Home," etc.

However, the American Broadcasting Company and the Mutual Broadcasting Company, when last contacted, said they would continue to permit use of the word in established works, but not in recently published songs.

The NNPA's fight against the ABC and Mutual will continue. The NBC was first challenged on its use of the word "darky" by Mr. Murphy who told officials in a letter last Spring that he was surprised, and resented it when he heard it in a broadcast.

### How Protest Began

A subordinate in the NBC's music department told Mr. Murphy in reply that the term was used as an "afterthought" to colored people, and that she did not feel that they resented being referred to as "darkies".

### Officials Okey Policy

Mr. Murphy then dispatched an NNPA reporter to the NBC offices to determine whether the policy expressed by the subordinate in the music department was in line with the network's overall policy. In an interview with the NNPA reporter, NBC executives confirmed the policy laid down by the music department employee.

They insisted, however, that they had no intentions of offending colored people in permitting the term to be used.

They said further they would not permit the term to be used in songs or works recently published, but that they would not change it in old established songs such as those of Stephen Foster.

### Editorial Blasts Effective

The NNPA papers then leveled editorial blasts at the NBC for its policy, and a few weeks later its officials called an NNPA representative to discuss the matter.

At that conference Eiges stated that the NNPA articles had caused "some concern" among officials and after discussing it they had decided to refer the matter to the Program Department for study.

### Made Own Survey

He also pointed out that the network had conducted a survey to determine how other networks handled the use of the word.

The NBC's survey revealed that the Columbia Broadcasting System prohibited use of the word in any program, but the Mutual and American Broadcasting Companies followed the NBC's policy.

### NBC's Reply to Mr. Murphy

The Program Department of the NBC recommended on Aug. 1 that the word be banned from its programs, and Eiges sent this letter to Mr. Murphy:

"It took us several weeks to answer your letter of June 8.

"The reason for the delay was that we were awaiting a decision by our Program Department on the subject of eliminating expressions some colored people have objected to.

"Naturally we do not want to offend any segment of our radio audience. Hence at this time NBC

## The Word 'Negro'

has decided to delete such expressions from songs or other copy used on the air.

### Interest Appreciated

"We greatly appreciate your interest in the matter and trust that our decision to ban the term 'darky' and similar words will meet with your approval.

"We place great value in the large part of the colored population which listens regularly to NBC programs.

"It is our policy to never intentionally offend any race or creed. The voicing of an objection from even a single listener warrants a check of our program content."

# Dispute Over Proper Use Of Negro Stirs House

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Speaker Sam Rayburn, last Wednesday, refused to rule Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat of Mississippi, out of order for his use of the word "nigger" on the House Floor.

The Texan held that Rankin's remarks were not subject to a point of order. "He referred to the Negro race, and they should not be subject to that designation," the Speaker said.

Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor of New York City, made the point of order after Rankin had used the epithet several times in replying to remarks made by Representative Jacob Javits, Republican, of New York, concerning the Peekskill (New York) riots.

### REFLECTED ON MEMBERS

Use of the epithet reflected on two members of the House, who are colored, Mr. Marcantonio said.

Rankin contended that he said "Negro," just as he has said "ever since I have been able to talk." Mr. Marcantonio insisted that he used the word "Nigger." He used the word "nigger" on the floor of the House whenever he feels like it, and his pronunciation of the words "Negro" and "nigger" are so similar that it is difficult to tell which he is using. He pronounced the word "Negro" as if it were spelled "Nigra."

If that Negro, Robeson, does not like this country, let him go to Russia and take that gang of alien Communists with him," the Mississippian said.

Mr. Javits, in his remarks, deplored the Peekskill riots as "affecting respect for constitutional

guarantees for minorities throughout the United States." He added that such guarantees should be respected in the North as well as the South.

### FREEDOM OF SPEECH

"The constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and freedom of assemblage are best tested when their application is to a highly unpopular minority of Communists and Communist sympathizers," Mr. Javits said.

He said the Peekskill riots also reminded members of federal anti-lynching legislation "which has been permitted to languish in a shameful way which is no credit to American statesmanship."

Mr. Javits added that the Peekskill riots should be "attacked from the federal level as well as from the level of the state and the community."

### NOT SURPRISING

It was not surprising, Rankin said, to hear Mr. Javits "defend that Communist conclave in New York where Paul Robeson, the Negro Communist, sang the praises of Moscow and criticized the patriotic ex-servicemen who protested."

Representative Eugene E. Cox, Democrat, of Georgia, also made a vitriolic speech, attacking Robeson and branding colored people as Communistic.

Instead of using his talents and power of leadership over 20,000,000 colored people "for good and the peaceful adjustment of racial differences," Cox charged that Robeson is engaged in provoking disorder and conflict.

"He has changed the badge of Communism in America from red

to black," Cox said. "He has tainted the Negro in America with the suspicion of disloyalty."



# Insurance Men Vote, 60-30, to Retain Racial Designation in Group's Name

Issue Had Been Hanging On for Years;  
B. G. Olive of Memphis Elected President

By RUBY SMITH

PHILADELPHIA

After more than two hours of heated debate, members of the National Negro Insurance Association, meeting in the final session of their 29th annual convention Friday afternoon, voted two to one to keep their organization's name as it stands, rather than drop the racial designation as proposed. 7-2-49

The debate was the result of a resolution adopted at last year's session that the issue would be voted upon during the current convention. The motion was overruled by a vote of approximately 60 to 30.

In addition, the group elected B. G. Olive Jr., of the Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, as president; allocated a \$17,750 budget for next year and designated Los Angeles as the meeting place for the 1950 convention. 7-2-49

The discussion over the changing of the name was led off by J. Leonard Lewis of Jacksonville, Fla., who proposed the change on the grounds that it was not the purpose of the association to solve the social problems of colored American, though they need solving.

"All of us want integration," Lewis said, "but the time is not opportune just now. The elimination of the word 'Negro' from our association name would weaken our sales promotion programs, and eventually our basic structure."

He argued that the agency men who actually sold insurance to the policyholders had drawn up a resolution asking that the association name remain unchanged, and in a position to offer the same "if we as executives reach the point where we do not listen to their dictates, we are not worthy of being executives."

Argument for the dropping of the race designation was presented by Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago attorney, who insisted that it was just as illogical to separate human beings on the basis of the pigmentation of their skin as to separate them by the texture of their hair or the color of their eyes.

"How can there be equality of opportunity in America," he asked, "if there persists a 'white over here, colored over there' pattern in which we ourselves are abetting our white enemies? Our policy should be one of full integration of colored persons into American life."

He challenged that practically every organization founded by colored people, especially in the South, was set up because of some emergency or necessity because they were barred from joining in the normal forces of progress.

"There are no 'colored' insurance companies anyway," Dickerson argued. "The rules under which our units are organized are the same rules that govern all similar companies. In one breath, some of us argue for integration, while in the other breath, these same people propound the theories of segregation. We must make up our minds."

"Last Sales Argument" The objections of the agents opposing the name change were voted by Maceo Sloan of the Philadelphia office of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, who pleaded that the membership would not vote "to take our last sales argument from us."

He insisted that the men who are in the street selling insurance need the racial designation as a prime selling point. "We all want integration," he said, "but in the meantime, we and our families have to eat."

He suggested that instead of worry about whether or not the association carried "Negro" in its name, company heads should concern themselves with preparation for competition with white companies because they were not yet in a position to offer the same dividends, premiums, and stability.

Another Agents Says "Now" Another agent, however, J. L. Bowen of Virginia Mutual Insurance Company, Newport News, Va., was in favor of removing the race tag because, he said, "the time is ripe for us to call ourselves Americans."

"Our policyholders aren't going to drop their insurance if we change the name of this association to eliminate 'Negro', and if those of us from the South are willing to take the risk, you North-

erners should certainly be willing to go along."

The name change was also endorsed by M. C. Clarke of the Dunbar Life Insurance Company, Cleveland, chairman of the association's executive committee.

"We are fighting on all fronts for the elimination of all discrimination in all walks of American life," Clarke said, "and we must move along in step with the changing times. This organization can do for the South on a national scale what the individual units cannot do in their local communities."

He recalled that during his term as president of the association he was "called down" by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida because he was testifying against a proposed discriminatory measure in Washington, D.C., as head of a segregated organization.

The issue was finally decided by a roll-call vote by delegates of member companies, the majority of whom were from the South.

Other officers elected were:

Norman O. Houston of Los Angeles, Charles A. Shaw of Houston and Ernest Shell of Detroit, vice-presidents; Dr. A. C. Terrence of New Orleans, fourth vice-president and medical director;

A. P. Bentley of Columbus, Ohio, secretary; A. Victor Williams of New Orleans, assistant secretary; A. M. Carter of Augusta, Ga., treasurer; Bishop R. A. Valentine of Chicago, chaplain; C. Bernard Gilpin of Richmond, historian;

N. H. Bennett of Durham, N.C., statistician; C. E. Simmons Jr., of Jacksonville, Fla., actuary; Charles H. Mahoney of Detroit, general counsel, and E. M. Helvey of Cleveland, sergeant-at-arms.

## BETWEEN THE LINES

BY GORDON B. HANCOCK

### The World "Negro"

Within recent weeks the writer was privileged to sit in on a national Negro organization. There were no whites in attendance and no whites in the membership. To all intents and purposes then, the organization was a Negro organization. The question of dropping the designation "Negro" was raised and it was unanimously voted that the term "Negro" would be dropped from the name of the organization. The unanimity of the vote as well as the objective of the voting becomes very important in our bi-racial situation here in America. The

larger question of trying to ignore racial thinking is thrust into the forefront of our serious considerations. Can the fact of race be ignored away by merely leaving it out of our organizational nomenclature. The notion of race is made a fundamental of American thinking, which is dominated by the race-conscious white man. Can race therefore be ignored by merely dropping its designation from our racial organizations and from our activities in general? Here is posed a question that should have the serious consideration of our best minds.

**SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT 6-19-49** It is not totally unlike the question of whether we as Negroes are going to be designated racially as "Negro" or as "colored." We have here two rabid schools of thought each boasting some truth and both containing much that is fallacious and irrelevant. This writer contends that "colored" pertains to any person not of the Nordic race, while "Negro" pertains to our African ancestry. Personally this writer wants to forever hold with pride to our African antecedents; for history is fast indicating that there is nothing to be ashamed of in these antecedents. There are reasons for just pride in considering the history of the Negro race and its African connections and origin. There was a time when distorted historical perspectives made Africa a land of darkness, with nothing to serve as a basis of pride. How changed is the picture today. Just as it was once thought that no good could come out of Nazareth of Galilee, so it was long thought that no good could come out of Africa. But just as Jesus Christ Himself came out of Nazareth, so out of Africa has stemmed some of the finest antecedents of civilization. What Africa has done in America shows the spiritual potentials of Africa. One of the great debts owed by the Negro race to any man is owed to Carter G. Woodson for his painstaking and laborious studies, which have been so instrumental in engendering pride of Negroes in Negroes; and a beginning is just being made. The half has not been told.

Now back to the present movement to drop the Negro designation from our organizations and activities. For a hundred years the press of our nation has appended the word "Negro" to the Negro criminal, while ignoring almost in toto the constructive activities of Negroes. In spite of all we say and do, the Negro has come to be regarded as America's arch criminal. Particularly we know this is a base lie; but generally this opinion still prevails, perhaps throughout the civilized world, for the reason little

to the contrary has been published. When a Negro committed a crime it was so designated; but when a white person committed a crime no racial designation was given.

### CRIME RAMPANT

It has come about that crime in the news can be definitely determined racially by the way race is or is not mentioned. But within recent years crime has become so rampant and criminality among whites has become so commonplace and glaring that it is a distinct advantage to keep the crime divided into white and Negro crime, for by this method we find the Negro standing to good advantage. Negroes are not more criminal than whites, as news accounts will abundantly testify. But even more important in this way the constructive activities of Negroes are coming to the fore.

**6-19-49** We are beginning to read many good things about Negroes in the daily press. By having the designation Negro we can have just pride in our achievements. I must admit I want to read it Joe Louis, Negro; Jackie Robinson, Negro; Ralph Bunche, Negro; Larry Doby, Negro. Just about time the "Negro" begins to stand for something, we want to drop it. Is this wisdom? There is no sense in our ignoring race unless the dominant white man also ignores it. Is he ready for the question is the more important question!



# THAT WORD 'NEGRO'

*The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

By JOSEPH D. BIBB

Southern Insurance Men  
Beat Down Effort to  
Take Word From NNIA

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

INSURANCE men from the South banded themselves together last week and beat down the efforts of their fellow workers from the North to strike the term "Negro" from the Insurance Association.

While the lines of battle were not as tautly drawn as the white Dixie-trats fixed against the Yankee exponents of civil rights, none the less, some of the same reactionary philosophy was expressed.

It has been stated by a few students of social science that



Mr. Bibb

the Southern colored man reflects the community from which he springs. Others maintain that the colored Southerner is but a carbon copy of the dominant whites. These conclusions are not too well founded, but here and there striking similarity may be seen. Here is a case in point. Southern insurance men of color are firm in holding on to the term "Negro," while their Northern brothers seek to eliminate it.

**MANY COLORED** Americans have approved the opinion of this columnist in that the term "Negro" is opprobrious and that its use checkmates and stalemates the struggle of the colored American in seeking complete integration.

From time to time this reporter has traced the ethnology and derivation of the term. It has been pointed out that the word "Negro" is not definitive, that it is confusing and inaccurate, that its common acceptance among white all over the world is to brand colored Americans as being "inferior and of low mentality." But the term persists.

Not a single champion of the term "Negro" has accepted the challenge repeatedly hurled by this scribe to explain why "Negro" was acceptable, but "Negress" was taboo. No colored writers, speakers, orators, declaimers, scribes or scriveners adopt the term "Negress," but they revel and exult in styling their fellows as "Negroes."

*Sal. 7-9:49*

**A VERY PROMINENT** "race leader" asserts that the word "Negro" is noble and wholesome. Another fluid scribe maintains that there is no importance in nomenclature and further wise-cracks that it makes no difference what term is used.

But he flinches like an "African ball dodger" when dubbed "N—r." An historian with scant and unscholarly evidence declares that the word "Negro" is generically sound. The result has been confusion, slipshod thinking, and tragically the perpetuation of colored Americans thinking in terms of "Negroes" rather than in terms of "Americans."

An example of this sort of crude thinking was exemplified a few days ago in Philadelphia at the annual confab of the "National Negro Insurance Association."

**ACCORDING TO REPORTS** of the convention, Southern insurance men contended that the fight for integration should not be fostered by colored business, but should be carried on by other racial organizations. A most short-sighted and unsound concept.

But Atty. Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, in a scholarly and analytical outburst, maintained that first-class citizenship can never be realized by colored Americans as long as they think and act as stigmatized, labelled and indentured subjects.

Dickerson stoutly fought to strike the term "Negro" out of the title of the "insurance organization," but the South ganged up on him. A majority of three hundred representatives voted down the "amendment to strike." And thus the term "Negro" remains in the title of America's most effective combination of colored financial resources.

**WHITE PEOPLE LIKE** the term "Negro." Only, when they deem it advisable to reveal respect for the darker minority do they adapt the term "colored." They take their cues from the sable-shaded people themselves. Accurate students know that if the tousled-headed Arabs, the swarthy-skinned Hindus, and the ebony-shaded Ethiopians are not "Negroes"—and they violently insist that they are not—that in no way in heaven can the conglomerate aggregation of darker Americans be so identified.

It is all tom-foolery. It reaches the acme of asininity and the depths of absurdity. Even the Supreme Court of the United States has been amazed and confused in deciding who is a "Negro." The Legislatures of many of the separate states differ in their interpretation and classification.

The term "Negro" is incapable of scientific definition. It is a misnomer as far as colored Americans are concerned. But it is a distinct liability that continues the pattern of ante-bellum thinking and perforce slavery-time acting.

**THERE IS HOPE** in the knowledge that enlightened and emancipated colored Americans are aware that there can be no integration in the warp and woof of American activity as long as second-handed thinking continues.

The term "Negro" will someday be stricken out of the caption of the insurance association. The sooner the better. As education and understanding breaks into the brains of America's darker minority, the term will be stricken and expunged.

It will take a long time to break down the forces of reaction but it will come. The signs of the times point to it. They were trail-blazers and pioneers in liberal thinking who fought so brilliantly and manfully in Philadelphia during the month of June, nineteen hundred and forty-nine.



## RACE RELATIONS STUDY OPEN IN NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn., June 27 (AP)

The American Missionary Association's sixth Annual Institute of Race Relations opens today at Fisk University.

Theme of this year's institute is "Social and Political Implications of Human Rights".

Daily lectures and discussions will be supervised by 40 men and women in professional and scientific fields. About 130 students have signed up for the two-week course.

Among the lectures will be Roger Baldwin, New York, director of the Civil Liberties Union; Rep. Brooks Hays (d., Ark), and Charles H. Houston, Washington, legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Birmingham News  
Mon. 6-27-49  
Birmingham, Ala.

# Leaders Say Group Can Be Part, Parcel Of American Mainstream

*Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 7-14-49*

NASHVILLE, Tenn. - "The feelings and attitudes of bigoted or tolerant individuals as such is not controlling" community relations, Dr. Joseph Lohman, University of Chicago sociologist told the Race Relations Institute during its second week at Fisk University. In our modern, complex society, he said, individual behavior is more often an expression of the policies and decision of the groups and organizations within which he (the individual) is defined. Progress in race relations should therefore be directed to changing the policies and practices of large national organizations, such as trade unions, industrial corporations, church groups and professional bodies.

To achieve this goal, Father John LeFarge, editor of the Catholic weekly AMERICA called for the revitalization of social love, "a love armed with scientific knowledge which sees people in concrete conditions of life." Pointing to Ralph Bunche's refusal of the assistant secretaryship in the State Department, Father LaFarge cited Dr. Bunche as a man of courage and high moral conviction. In this act, Bunche rejected his country's pattern of wrong but expressed his profound faith in its potentials.

### HOUSTON SPEAKS

Speaking on "Approaching Fair Employment Practices Through the Courts," Charles H. Houston, legal counsel for the NAACP, cited the rapidly growing cooperation between various minority groups in litigation against discrimination. "The principles of economic democracy apply to all minorities," he asserted. Through AMICUS CURIAE briefs, Mr. Houston said, minority groups are expressing and establishing this community of interest with other minorities in the country's courts. Among the organizations which filed such briefs in the restrictive covenant cases before the Supreme Court last year were: the Solicitor General of the U. S., the Order of

Elks, the Human Relations Commission of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, the American Federation of Labor, the Anti-Nazi League, the Congregational Christian Churches, the National Lawyers Guild, (CIO), the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Bar Association, the American Association for the United Nations, the American Unitarian Association and many others, Mr. Houston enumerated.

Organized labor's position was described by Ralph Helstein, President of the United Packinghouse Workers of America. He said, "It is essential - if not imperative - to face the issue of discrimination based on race, color or creed because a failure to do so makes impossible the achievement of the objectives of industrial union organization." Explaining the strong, positive policy of his union against discrimination, Mr. Helstein detailed on situation after another in which his organization refused to submit to the "divide and conquer" tactics used by some employer groups. In this connection, he stated that one-third of his union's members are of racial, religious and national minorities and that, in some major centers of

### Race Relations

### Institute At

### Fisk Continues

*Jhu. 7-14-49*  
the industry, the proportion of Negro workers is as high as fifty percent. "We have no contracts with any company in which strict seniority for all workers - regardless of race, color or creed - and non-discrimination in the consideration of job applicants by employers do not apply," the union official declared. These, he said, were the two main tools, for both union members and employers, to actually implement fair labor practices. Negotiations on these bases, Mr. Helstein asserted, resulted not only in the full and fair employment of minority-group workers but in eliminating regional wage differentials.

### Race Relations Inst. Opens At Fisk University

To plan the "how" and "what" of human rights, the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association announces its sixth Institute of Race Relations. Held annually at Fisk University, this year's Institute opened June 27 for two weeks, running through July 9. Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk, will direct the proceedings.

*Jhu. 7-7-49*  
A national laboratory, the Institute is set-up to provide the scientific "know how" for meeting the problems of our man-to-man relations—as they affect our "home town," our country and the world. This summer's session will concentrate on the social and political implications of human rights. How can these rights be obtained for all peoples in our country? What social and political patterns will be involved in securing them? What changes will they effect in our daily lives and social institution? General background material on race, culture, minorities, tension areas and social interaction will be cast into the framework of these questions. The answers are many and varied that the Institute will pose, discuss and analyze.

The Institute opens the floor to both the social analyst and the man of action. Prominent educators, scientists and community leaders serve as lecturers and consultants. Among those slated for this summer's series—to mention only a few—are: Dr. Frank Horne of the U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency; the well-known anthropologist, M. F. Ashley-Montagu; Lester Granger of the National Urban League; Charles H. Houston, who won the Supreme Court case on restrictive covenants; George S. Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council; Joseph D. Lohman, sociologist at the University of Chicago, who recently completed the study of "Segre-

## Dr. Johnson Lists 7 Points Aiding Race Relations

*Jhu. 7-23-49*  
NASHVILLE. — (ANP) — Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university and US-UNESCO delegate, mapped a seven-point program for immediate developments "in terms of reasonable public readiness" in the field of race relations, during his address before the AMA's sixth Race Relations Institute here last week. His address, summarizing institute reports and findings, was delivered at the close of the two-week session. *7-23-49*

Citing the "significant transfer of the center of gravity of the issue of race relations from segmented minority struggles to the realm of universal concern," Dr. Johnson outlined the following as the next "immediate developments

in the race relations field:

1. Abolition of segregation in Washington, in the armed forces and interstate transportation.
2. State legislation and enforcement of fair employment practices.
3. Resolution of issue in a supreme court test of the "separate but equal" principle in the south's dual education system.
4. Removal of quota systems in educational institutions in the north, northeast and west and admission of qualified Negro students to graduate and professional schools of the south.
5. Cancellation of government restraints to full citizenship for the American Indian.
6. All-out suffrage in the south and use of ballot by nationally handicapped groups in both north and south.
7. Acceleration of movement for an all-inclusive church.



in Washington."

Now in its sixth year, the Institute has graduated some 500 students from most states throughout the country. Enrollment is open to civic and religious leaders, social workers, students and teachers, leaders of labor, industry and government, members and staff of local human relations groups, and interested lay-citizens. The Institute is unique both in its geographic setting and social composition. It draws persons of all races and creeds from all sections of the country, in all areas of professional interest. Here, in the deep South, they live, study and think together that democracy may work.



# AMA Plans 2 Weeks' Sessions In Race Relations Institute

NASHVILLE, — Announcement of the American Missionary Association's annual institute in Race Relations was made this week. This year's sessions will open on June 27 at Fisk university here and run through July 9.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk, will direct the Institute which will be set up on a national laboratory basis to provide the scientific "know how" for meeting the problems of our man-to-man relations—as they affect our "home town," our country and the world.

This summer's session will concentrate on the social and political implications of human rights. General background material on race, culture, minorities, tension areas, and social interaction, will be cast into the framework of the discussions.

Among those slated to participate in the series are: Dr. Frank Moore, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency; M. F. Ashley-Montagu, the well-known anthropologist; Lester Granger, National Urban League; Charles H. Houston, who won the Supreme Court case on restrictive covenants; George S. Mitchell, Southern Regional Council; and Joseph D. Lohman, sociologist at the University of Chicago, who recently completed the study of "Segregation in Washington."

Enrollment in the institute is open to civic and religious leaders, social workers, students, teachers, leaders of labor, industry, and government, and interested lay-citizens.

*Chicago Illinois*

*Oct. 4-23-49*

*Oct. 4-23-49*



# Recognition Again Urged For Citizens' Racial Group

Commissioners  
And Newell Talk  
For Two Hours  
In Closed Session

Clifford H. Newell, past president of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, yesterday went before the Commissioners to urge "official" status for the recently formed citizens' interracial committee.

The group, formed last July 27, is composed of 17 Negro and 17 white citizens. Its expressed purpose is to "improve race relations in the Nation's Capital."

Newell first asked the city heads to "officially approve" the interracial group, of which he is temporary chairman, in a letter dated last August 8.

## Session Lasts 2 Hours

The Commissioners had a two-hour closed session with Newell yesterday and announced later his suggestion "would be taken under advisement."

On Tuesday Chairman Matthew M. Neely (D., W. Va.) of the Senate District Committee announced he plans to introduce a bill to establish a human rights commission for Washington.

The Senator said it would be a representative group with official status.

## "Have No Committee"

The proposal for an interracial committee to be set up by law was brought out during the second day of Neely's "idea clinic."

When witnesses reminded Neely of the existing citizens' group Woolsey Hall, past president of the Federation of Civic Associations, told the Senator, "We have no committee, we never met and if we do I think we (as a committee) are dead."



# FISK'S RACE RELATIONS INSTITUTE DISCUSSES WORLD DEMOCRACY

## Anthropologist Says White Supremacy Is Dangerous Tool in South Africa

## SOUTHERNER FAVORS SEGREGATION LAWS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — Nations and peoples who profess Democracy must practice and live it if they expect to withstand the assault of Communism, speakers at the Race Relations institute at Fisk University declared last week.

Several world renowned persons including Dr. Reginald Barrett, visiting professor from Cambridge university in England spoke here last week at the institute sponsored by the department of race relations, American Missionary association.

Other speakers during the first of South Africa dangerous to the week of the three week institute were Dr. Smiley Blanton, Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg. Mrs. Ruth Muskrat Bronson, secretary, National Congress of American Indians; Dr. Kenneth Little; Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas; Roger Baldwin, director American Civil Liberties union, and others.

America must correct its own Democracy at home before other nations can accept the United States as a leader in human relations, Dr. Barrett said. "The United States must not be ashamed to solve its own racial problems because these problems are world problems."

Speaking of the psychiatry and psychology of American prejudice, Dr. Blanton said:

"It is the belief of most psychiatrists who have studied the race question in this country that the segregation and discrimination against Negroes is caused by fear of eventual mingling of the two races; in other words, the resentment stems from a tendency for affectionate relationship which gives rise to fear and resentment."

America's minority groups were discussed by Dr. Hertzberg. He predicted greater integration of the Jew in American society. He said the American Indians need more freedom.

Dr. Little, noted anthropologist, called the white supremacy policy of South Africa dangerous to the continent. He warned against the extension of such a program to other parts of Africa.

A southern congressman, Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas, told the group he favored the passage of modified civil rights legislation. He is for an anti-poll tax amendment to the constitution of the United States, a federal anti-lynching law, and a consultant FEPC committee with no subpoena nor penalty power.

Rep. Hays, however, does not favor any laws against segregation.

Baldwin predicted the end of the cold war if the United States passed civil rights legislation. He said:

"The forces supporting it are so strong, they doubtless will bring the issue to a filibuster to determine whether the country will be run by a majority or dictated to by a minority of men who put sectional above national interest."

Last week more than 100 visitors registered and enrolled for the institute. They came from 33 states.

United States, a federal anti-lynching law, and a consultant FEPC committee with no subpoena nor penalty power.

Rep. Hays, however, does not favor any laws against segregation.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 9—(AP)

—The race problems in the United States will have disappeared in another 20 years and what we are doing now will seem amusing then.

That's the opinion of Dr. Will Alexander, former vice president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and one-time head of the Farm Security Administration, who Friday night addressed the final evening session of Fisk University's race relations institute.

In a summarization of talks given during the two-week institute, Dr. Alexander said that 30 years ago only the South was considered as having a race problem.

"But now," he said, "as the pressure has eased in this area, it has fanned out into the rest of the country."

He said nobody talks about race inferiority any more and white people, "even in the South," are not afraid of the Negro vote and members of the colored race are now running for offices they never thought of running for before.

**U. S. Race Problems  
To Disappear In 20  
Years, Is Prediction**



# Race Relations Institute At Fisk

THE sixth Race Relations Institute sponsored for two weeks annually by Fisk University has recently come to a close, and like the preceding sessions, it was highlighted by a wholesome and scientific approach to America's vexatious bi-racial problem.

The participants constituted individuals eminent in industry, commerce, labor, religion, education, and the various professions.

Obviously, they were selected in recognition of their known contributions to human society, and because of the study they constantly devote to the subject of human relationships.

That persons of the type and character making up the seminar willingly forego their crowded daily activities for a brief period during mid-summer and journey to Nashville, Tenn., with the hope of making a contribution toward better living in America, gives notable testimony to our democratic aims.

A suggestion which came from Dr. JOSEPH LOHMAN, University of Chicago sociologist and one of the lecturers, is recommended for special public attention. He said progress in race relations should be directed to improving the policies of national organizations, such trade unions, industrial corporations, church groups, and professional bodies.

Dr. LOHMAN based his conclusion upon the fact, as he expressed it, that behavior is more often an expression of the policies and decisions of the group within which the individual is defined. That is to say, individual attitudes generally reflect group sentiments, and it is usually the concept of the group which directs the acts of the individual.

JOSEPH J. MORROW, personnel manager of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford, Conn., another lecturer, estimated that discrimination "would appear to be costing the American economy a minimum of six billion dollars every twelve months."

Mr. MORROW would have American business concentrate on developing purchasing power at home which is retarded by discrimination, in preference to concentrating upon selling itself to foreign markets.

RALPH HELSTEIN, president of the United Packinghouse Workers of

America, asserted that discrimination on account of race, color, or creed makes impossible the achievement of the objectives of industrial unions.

What these and other speakers had to say upon the subject can be applied fruitfully to our country's economic and social structure. The Fisk Race Relations Institute is making an important contribution to the national welfare. Those who participate in it provide constructive and enlightening discussions on the race question.

## Institute Speakers See Need For Liberal Ideas

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — "The rapidly growing cooperation between various minority groups in the fight against discrimination, progress passed last week, as a 'victory' of the people of America and a validation of the American way," Dr. Joseph Lohman, University of Chicago sociologist told the Race Relations Institute during its second week at Fisk University. "The principles of economic democracy apply to all minorities," he asserted. Explaining the terms of the new housing law, he warned the institute audience against the danger of segregation and discrimination described by Ralph Helstein, president of the United Packinghouse Workers of America. He said, "There should be no segregation based on race, color or creed."

In our modern, complex society, he said, individual "behavior is more often an expression of the policies and decision of the groups and organizations within which he (the individual) is defined." Progress in race relations should therefore be directed to changing the policies and practices of large national organizations, such as trade unions, industrial corporations, church groups and professional bodies.

### EDUCATION AND DEMOCRACY

"Education can be a monster which destroys or an influence which makes us alive," Dr. Samuel L. Stevens, president of Grinnell College, told the Seminar on Inter-group Education. "We are restructuring our basic commitments to assure that it is the latter," he declared.

### FAIR EMPLOYMENT

Estimating that discrimination "would appear to be costing the American economy a minimum of six billion dollars every twelve months," Joseph J. Morrow, personnel manager of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., in Stamford, Conn., asked "Why on earth, then, should business concentrate its attention—and pin its hopes for expansion—on foreign markets of any and every kind when right under its nose is a tremendous market which needs no expensive, high-pressure selling, but just an opportunity to increase its power to purchase the goods and services it is already willing and anxious to have?"

Charles H. Houston, legal counsel for the NAACP, cited the Housing Act of 1949, which Congress passed last week, as a "victory of the people of America and a validation of the American way." Mr. Horne cited the Federal Housing Act of 1949, which Congress passed last week, as a "victory of the people of America and a validation of the American way." The institute for six years has brought community leaders together from some 33 states in the union to examine our country's civil rights—how they can be implemented and expanded. Returning to their home-towns, they take with them the institute's inventory of the state of these rights today and a program for tomorrow.

Addressing the same seminar on education in the South, Dr. Charles Thompson, dean of the graduate school of Howard University, emphasized that "racial integration is possible now in many areas of education in the South and what needs to be done is to facilitate this."

Other lecturers who addressed the 100 community leaders during the institute were George S. Mitchell, director of the Southern Regional Council; Frayser T. Lane, of the Chicago Urban League; Ber West, vice-Mayor, Nashville; Victor R. Daly of the USES; Lester Granger, director of the National Urban League; and Frank S. Horne, assistant to the administrator of the U. S. Housing and Finance Agency.



# Race Relations Institute Marvels At Evident Gains In Integration

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Race relations advancement in this country in the last year is of such surprising character as to take on the proportions of an orderly revolution within the framework of our democratic society," according to Dr. Charles E. Johnson, president of Fisk University. He concluded his address with an outline of the next immediate developments, "in terms of reasonable public readiness,":

- 1) The abolition of segregation in Washington, D. C., in the armed forces and in interstate transportation;
- 2) State legislation and enforcement of fair employment practices;
- 3) "Resolution of the issue in a Supreme Court test of the 'separate but equal' principle in the dual education system of the South;
- 4) Removal of the quota system in educational institutions, "in the North, and West and especially in the North-East,";
- 5) Annulment of government handicaps to full citizenship for the American Indian;
- 6) Further extension of suffrage in the South and the use of the civic and social organizations par-ticipated in its deliberations into groups, in the North and South, America's racial and minority problems.
- 7) Acceleration of the movement for an all-inclusive church.

Dr. Johnson was addressing the Race Relations Institute, held under the auspices of Fisk and the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association. They convened for their sixth summer this year.

Over 100 officials of labor, industry, government, education, civic and social organizations participated in its deliberations into groups, in the North and South, America's racial and minority problems.

In closing the two-weeks' discussion, Dr. Johnson pointed out that despite tensions and disorders in certain areas, the changes in race relations of the country has affected American life.

He further declared, "Differences in matters of race relations between the south and other sections of the nation are differences in degree rather than kind. The problem of the South is, basically, less racial than economic, less a matter of morals than of psychiatry, less cultural than social." Asserting that broader changes are occurring in the South than in any other section of the country, Dr. Johnson added, "It is quite possible that it may become the area of greatest social ferment and development in the nation."

He cited the modifications in the segregation policy of West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas and Oklahoma. With respects to civil rights, he observed, that anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation "are acceptable if left to the processes of education and persuasion."

New mass security legislation and rapid succession of court decisions outlawing the white primary, legal support for restrictive covenants in housing, racial monopoly in the railroad brotherhoods and equalizing teachers' salaries "have pushed forward the issue of race to a new front," Dr. Johnson added.

He noted that public apathy toward "hate organizations," has changed into public ridicule and even suppression.



# Fisk U. Race Relations Inst. Begins June 27

NASHVILLE—The sixth Institute of Race Relations, sponsored by the American Missionary Association, will be held at Fisk University June 27 to July 9.

Under the direction of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of the university, the institute will concentrate on the social and political implications of human rights.

Lectures and consultants who already have accepted invitations to participate in the institute include: Dr. Frank Horne, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency; M. F. Ashley-Montagu, Hahnemann Medical College; Lester Granger, National Urban League;

## 500 GRADUATES

Charles H. Houston, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; George S. Mitchell, Southern Regional Council; Joseph D. Lohman, University of Chicago sociologist.

The institute is open to students, teachers, unionists, employers, government employees, members and staffs of human relations committees, youth and civic leaders, and social and religious workers.

Now in its sixth year, the institute has graduated some 500 students from most States throughout the country and from all races and creeds.

# Race Relations Institute At Fisk U. June 27-July 9

NASHVILLE, Tenn. - Forty lecturers and consultants will highlight the discussion on civil and human rights at the Sixth Institute of Race Relations of the American Missionary Association at Fisk University, June 27-July 9. Leading authorities in human rights in this country and Great Britain, the speakers represent the professional and scientific fields of sociology, law, psychiatry, education, religion, labor, and business. A student body of 125 members is expected, coming from about 33 states and Canada.

The Institute began in 1944, during the period of high wartime racial tension, as a laboratory for training community leaders to meet local problems. This year's program will focus upon the SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, as these former local and national issues assume international significance in the current political scene.

The keynote address of the Institute will be given by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University and Director of the Institute, at 2:30 Monday afternoon June 27, in the Social Science Building.

Monday evening, in the Fisk Chapel at 8:00 o'clock, Dr. Reginald Barrett, Cambridge University sociologist and visiting lecturer at Fisk University, will speak on "This Stage of Our History." He will be followed, the morning of June 28 by Dr. Kenneth Little, Anthropologist of the London School of Economics and visiting lecturer at Fisk University, who will discuss "The Racial Issue in British Colonial Development."

## Segregation Costly

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 9—(AP)—A speaker at the Institute of Race Relations declared today that one of the most powerful forces against segregation is the cost of it.

Summarizing the discussions of the two-week conference ending today, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University and institute director, estimated that segregation in industry alone costs \$6,000,000,000 a year.

# You Hate Because You Fear Loving, Asserts Psychiatrist

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 29—(AP)—Maybe you don't know it but the reason you hate certain people, says a New York psychiatrist, is that you are afraid of loving them.

Dr. Smiley Blanton told the Race Relations Institute here at Fisk University today that the constant tug between the two powerful emotions, love and hate, is at the root minority discrimination in the world.

"A curious fact emerged from psychiatric investigation," Dr. Blanton said. "We have the capacity for almost simultaneously loving and hating the same person."

Hate for a person or people is aroused, Dr. Blanton said, "because we are afraid we are going to like them too much and this love will get us into trouble."

"It is the belief of most psychiatrists who have studied the race question in this country," Dr. Blanton declared, "that the segregation and discrimination against Negroes is caused by fear of eventual mingling of the two races. Resentment stems from a fear of affectionate relationship."

Because our culture is largely based on a Judeo-Christian ethics, Dr. Blanton said he believes our conscience will force love to triumph over hate.

"More and more, especially since the last war," he said, "the consciences of the people are more sensitive to cruelty and oppression."

Dr. Blanton, voicing optimism for the future, said we must not exaggerate single acts of oppression beyond their importance, but "must take a long time view of things in order to get at the truth."

Another speaker, Mrs. Ruth Bronson, secretary of the National Congress of American Indians, said the American Indian, as well as the Negro, presents a race problem with national and international implications.

She said that if the Indian is continually restricted and shunted aside by legislation the same thing can happen to other minority groups.

Although there is Indian legislation now before Congress, Mrs.

Bronson said much of it is piecemeal and that an over-all program is badly needed.

# RELIGIOUS BACKING URGED FOR 'POINT 4'

Father La Farge Tells Institute on Race Relations Plan for Aid Needs Integration

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 7—The world economic and social leadership that this country can assume under President Truman's "Point Four" program for underdeveloped areas must be implemented by "an integrating religious principle," the Rev. John La Farge declared today.

Father La Farge, an associate editor of America, national Catholic weekly magazine, and a leader of the Catholic Interracial Council, New York, spoke at the tenth session of the sixth annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University.

"The Catholic interracial experience," he said, "has shown the practical effectiveness of a program which integrates religion and normal principles and the driving force of religious love with thorough scientific knowledge and experience."

"It is my view that this is a distinctively American answer to the challenge to faith and decency which American racial intolerance has offered to the world. With such a program America's disgrace can become America's honor."

## Defensive Stand Scored

In the field of world leadership, he said, it is "not right nor necessary" that America should stand on the defensive, particularly in the racial field. Consequently, he added, the "Point Four" program to aid underprivileged peoples with our technical know-how and capital resources must be backed "with high spiritual leadership."

"Our country is able to give a program of group relations based on those great religious and moral principles produced at the birth of

our country, which will place the United States in a position of world leadership, which, with all our faults, we have a right to claim," Father La Farge asserted.

The Catholic Interracial Council in New York, he said, has observed that there is an increasing emphasis on the need for moral standards in treating the racial problem and that people "are realizing more and more that the attempt to treat this issue as a mere scientific phenomenon is the first step on the road to totalitarianism."

He said it has also been observed that "in scientific circles and sociological discussion" there is an increasing awareness "of the reality and power of religion as a constructive force." People in this country, he said, are recognizing that "the noblest type of love is an intelligent love armed with scientific knowledge."

## Dr. Bunche Is Commended

In a talk tonight Father La Farge praised the "courage and humility" of Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations mediator in Palestine, in declining a post as Assistant Secretary of State.

He pointed out that Dr. Bunche had refused to "accept the country's pattern of wrong" in race relations, but also had refrained from bitterly condemning his country and had "retained a profound faith" in the country's ultimate good.

Ralph Holstein, president of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, told the institute that the union had found that its policy of nondiscrimination among workers could not be isolated from the racial prejudices in the community in which the workers live.

"Racial intolerance in the community impinges back upon us and has a divisive effect," he said. "We must attack this evil at every point. We must point out to the city fathers that it is economically bad for all of us when men who work side by side in the plant cannot spend their money together in a restaurant outside the plant."



# Cites Gravity Of Universal Issue

*Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. 1-21-49*  
NASHVILLE—(ANP)—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university and US-UNESCO delegate, mapped a seven-point program for immediate developments "in terms of reasonable public readiness" in the field of race relations, during his address before the AMA's sixth Race Relations institute here last week. His address, summarizing institute reports and findings, was delivered at the close of the two-week session.

Citing the "significant transfer of the center of gravity of the issue of race relations from segmented minority struggles to the realm of universal concern," Dr. Johnson outlined the following as the next "immediate developments in the race relations field:

1. Abolition of segregation in Washington, in the armed forces and interstate transportation.
2. State legislation and enforcement of fair employment practices.
3. Resolution of issue in a supreme court test of the "separate but equal" principle in the south's dual education system.
4. Removal of quota systems in educational institutions in the north north-east and west and admission of qualified Negro students to graduate and professional schools of the south.
5. Cancellation of government restraints to full citizenship for the American Indian.
6. All-out suffrage in the south and use of ballot by nationally handicapped groups in both north and south.
7. Acceleration of movement for an all-inclusive church.

# Race Relations Institute Marvels At Evident Gains In Integration

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Race relations advancement in this country in the last year is of such "surprising character as to take on the proportions of an orderly revolution within the framework of our democratic society," according to Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University.

Dr. Johnson was addressing the Race Relations Institute, held under the auspices of Fisk and the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association. They convened for their sixth summer this year.

Over 100 officials of labor, industry, government, education, civic and social organizations participated in its deliberations into America's racial and minority problems.

In closing the two-weeks' discussion, Dr. Johnson pointed out that despite tensions and disorders in certain areas, the changes in race relations of the country has affected American life.

He further declared, "Differences in matters of race relations between the south and other sections of the nation are differences in degree rather than kind. The problem of the South is, basically, less racial than economic, less a matter of morals than of psychiatry, less cultural than social." Asserting that broader changes are occurring in the South than in any other section of the country, Dr. Johnson added, "It is quite possible that it may become the area of greatest social ferment and development in the nation."

He cited the modifications in the segregation policy of West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas and Oklahoma. With respects to civil rights, he observed, that anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation "are acceptable if left to the processes of education and persuasion."

New mass security legislation and rapid succession of court decisions outlawing the white primary, legal support for restrictive covenants in housing, racial monopoly in the railroad brotherhoods and equalizing teachers' salaries "have pushed forward the issue of race to a new

front," Dr. Johnson added.

He noted that public apathy toward "hate organizations," has changed into public ridicule and even suppression.

He concluded his address with an outline of the next immediate developments, "in terms of reasonable public readiness,":

- 1) The abolition of segregation in Washington, D. C., in the armed forces and in interstate transportation;
- 2) State legislation and enforcement of fair employment practices;
- 3) "Resolution of the issue in a Supreme Court test of the 'separate but equal' principle in the dual education system of the South;
- 4) Removal of the quota system in educational institutions, "in the North, and West and especially in the North-East,";
- 5) Annulment of government handicaps to full citizenship for the American Indian;
- 6) Further extension of suffrage in the South and the use of the ballot by nationally handicapped groups, in the North and South, "to improve popular representation in Congress";
- 7) Acceleration of the movement for an all-inclusive church.

Dr. Hertzberg described the Jewish minority as a product of history, that it is neither a religious nor national group. In the future, he predicted, the Jew will become identified as a member of a religious group, with larger numbers "passing" into the total population of the country. As evidence, he cited the shrinking size of the Jewish community in the total population of this country. He described the role of those Jews who would continue as a religious group as one of "recreating for America, through the Jewish synagogue, a religious people who shall fight for those things in a democracy which the religion itself stands for."

## World's Challenge To Democracy Highlights Race Relations Institute

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — "The struggle for democracy and freedom is psychiatric investigation," he declared here and now, Dr. Reginald Barrett told the Institute of Race Relations, sponsored by the American Missionary Association at Fisk University.

Dr. Barrett, visiting professor from Cambridge University, declared that the outcome of the present and two-power conflict in the world depends, in good part, on what the United States will do to preserve and strengthen the democratic process at home. So long as certain segments of the American population are excluded "from economic, political and social rights, and the philosophy of racism" is maintained, the rest of the world will continue to have serious doubts about America's political leadership.

Dr. Barrett, who has studied the race question in this country that the segregation and discrimination against Negroes on minority groups.

### PSYCHIATRIC APPROACH

In the counter forces of love and hate shaping our human relations, love promises to win out and solve the world's ills, Dr. Smiley Blanton assured the Institute. There is no reason for the hysteria and fear over communism today. Communism is no "greater danger than we have faced in this country many

MINORITY GROUPS  
The problems of all of the min-



# Church Women Promise To Promote Equal Justice for Negroes In South

By The Associated Press.

Atlanta, Sept. 9.—Militant church women today agreed to preach—and practice—a belief that all men—white and Negro—are entitled to equal justice.

Before ending their two-day interracial meeting, 150 women from 12 Southern states, representing all denominations, decided to carry their fight to their home communities.

To make voting "legally and actually safe for all," they were pledged to watch for discrimination at the ballot box.

The group was asked to call for grand-jury investigation of any violation of voting laws.

They even decided to go to the polls and registration boards with their cooks and maids to safeguard the Negro voting privilege.

All this, they said, would follow a warning to County Democratic executive committees that they were keeping an eye on elections.

They condemned reregistration laws in Georgia and Louisiana as threats to the security of all peoples.

Their plans called also for visits to courts, examination of court records, and a study of Police Departments.

They will encourage appointment of Negro policemen.

Delegates urged support of pastors considered liberal in the community.

If a tense racial situation develops in their home town, they were asked to contact the Southern Regional Council and take all possible local action.

The council sponsored the conference, in cooperation with church groups and the Y.W.C.A. Mrs. Lester Rumble, wife of a Methodist minister in Atlanta, presided at today's "program-of-action" session. Mrs. M. E. Tilley, prominent Atlanta church woman and member of President Truman's civil-rights committee, was general chairman.



# Johnson Notes Pronounced Change In Race Relations

*Finds Near  
Daily World  
Revolution In  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Government  
Sun. 7-24-49*

CLEVELAND — (NNPA) — Changes

in race relations have been so pronounced in the last two years that a near revolution has occurred within the framework of our governmental system, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, said last Monday.

In Cleveland to lecture on human relations at the summer session of Western Reserve University's school of applied social science, Dr. Johnson was interviewed in his room at the Hotel Statler.

"Today the Klan no longer has a cause, and elements in the organization have become irresponsible. They have even beaten white women—the indefensible and most repugnant crime to the southerner."

"The United States has entered into a covenant on race relations with other countries, which demands—if we are not to be embarrassed—that we put our own house in order."

The educator found time to point out that while the day might be hot and humid for Clevelanders, it was a cool one judged by the summertime standards of Nashville, Tennessee, where Fisk is situated.

"The emphasis on civil rights regardless of domestic political consequences, will probably continue because of our international commitments," Dr. Johnson continued.

STUDENTS ACTIVE  
Discussing special race relation cases that have arisen at southern universities, he said, that in most cases the students seemed anxious to get the embarrassing art of the readjustment over and did not resent having colored students at their schools.

"After the admission of a Negro girl to the school of medicine at the University of Arkansas, the president of the university took a confidential survey of the reactions of her fellow students," Dr. Johnson said. "Most of the students declared themselves indifferent or in favor of her admittance. There were very few objections, and these were based on the student's sex, not her race."

Dr. Johnson believes that graduate schools in the South will be the first to admit colored students and that further advances will come later. State universities in Maryland, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma and

Virginia have admitted colored students to graduate work, he pointed out.

## KKK DECLINE NOTED

Decline of the Ku Klux Klan in public estimation is part of the general revolutionary change in attitudes toward race, Dr. Johnson believes.

"The Klan is on the defensive in the South," he said. "For the first time the majority of Americans everywhere regard the Klan as subversive. At its founding it was regarded highly; then it was considered necessary; in the late years it was accelerated, but that time is past."

"It will not be like the New York State law," he predicted. "After all, the United States is both Mississippi and New York and many other states. But it will come."



# Miss Blanding Fears March of Racial Tension

Addresses 350 of Student  
Christian Movement at  
Parley on Vassar Campus

Special to the Herald Tribune

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 26.—Sarah Gibson Blanding, president of Vassar College, urged 350 delegates to the spring conference of the student Christian Movement of New York State today to "put your energies and spirits, minds and hearts, into the business of improving human relationships."

It was necessary, she said, to rebuild the ancient Christian values of tolerance and integrity, "re-asserting the dignity of the individual in such vivid terms that all young people will catch and hold this vision."

"It is particularly important," she said, "that we in America demonstrate to the world that good relations can exist between people of different races, cultures, religions and degrees of social and technical development."

"Racial tension in the United States has greatly increased since the war. Intolerance is on the march and, I fear, is creeping into our thinking. These strangling attitudes deny the very basis of American life, endowed as it is with such a richly diverse cultural and racial heritage."

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor of applied Christianity at Union Theological Seminary, said that a restoration of "a Biblical faith in God" would alone give strength to survive the present grave crisis.

"This is a crisis of both civilization and culture," he said, "neither of which are being successfully re-established under the conditions of technical society. We live in a world of broken communities in which the family itself is disintegrating. Neither Marxist nor bourgeois ideologies are relevant to our desperate problems and what we think about life, about ourselves and about God doesn't fit the situation."

The conference, which began last night on the Vassar campus, will continue through tomorrow.



# MINISTER CHOSEN HEAD OF INTERRACIAL GROUP

MIDDLEBURG, Va. - (NNPA) - at the Methodist School of Practical Methods at Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina, he was ordained.

The Loudoun County Ministerial Association for the first time since it was organized many years ago, has elected a colored Methodist minister as its president for the ensuing year. He is the Rev. A. M. Erwin.

The meeting at which officers were elected was held last week in the rectory of St. James Episcopal Church at Leesburg. The name of the Rev. Mr. Erwin was presented by the Rev. M. Douglas Newman, pastor of the Middleburg Methodist Church, a white congregation.

"He was the logical choice," said Mr. Newman, "for many reasons. He has been an active and regular participant and faithful supporter of church work in this area for the last three years."

"His deep sincerity and his fine Christian spirit have been evident in the work he has done, not only for his own church but for all the other religions in the county."

"There has been a number of reactions--some not so favorable--to our action," Mr. Newman said, "but I am confident that time will convince every one of the wisdom of our choice."

According to the Rev. Louis C. Shearer, pastor of the Leesburg Methodist Church and former acting president, the association is a small group of clergymen who meet six times a year to talk over their problems.

It performs no public function and its members do not represent their churches officially.

Mr. Erwin, who came from North Carolina two years ago last May, is one of two clergymen living in Loudoun County.

"I feel I'm with a group of Christian gentlemen and feel perfectly at home," he said last Wednesday.

Born in Spartansburg County, South Carolina, where his father was a preacher, Mr. Erwin ran away at 12 to sign up for the Spanish-American War.

This desire soon faded, and he started a period of about ten years working as water boy, section hand and foreman on railroad gangs. During this period, he remembers, he acquired a knack with cards and dice.

One night in 1907, he recalled, he heard a sermon on "What shall I do to be saved?" This "convicted and converted" him, and the next week he got a license to preach.

Twelve years later after a course





RALPH MCGILL

## There Are Times When a Man--

Hodding Carter, the able Mississippi editor, has come along with a definition of a Southern liberal which I think sums up such a person very accurately indeed, as follows:

"The Southern liberal fits into no mold. He is rarely a theorist. He is not bound to an ideology that excludes the dissenter, nor does he recite a manifesto as if it were a prayer. He is as often condemned by the distant left as by the near-by right. He has a deep-rooted, provincial love for his homeland. His objectives are usually what are termed limited ones, and he may differ even from his fellows in his proposals for attaining them. But he shares a common determination to make democracy work and thrive through individual and concerted effort on the battle line itself and not from a distant ivory tower."

"You don't hear too much about him. He is an educator, an editor, a churchman, a representative of organized labor, a writer, a political leader, a business or professional man, a farmer. Usually he would be embarrassed if you praised him for his courage, or labeled him a liberal. Even when he organizes, his organization is loosely knit, and he may be unaware that his neighbor shares his own convictions."

"As Harry Ashmore, the brilliant young editor of the Arkansas Gazette, puts it: 'I figure there are thousands in the region, men of good will, who are really getting the job done where it counts, and the hell of it is that us so-called experts on the South don't even know who they are.'"

That's very true. It explains the Southern liberal's position better than I have ever been able to do in many forums where the question was asked.

**Love** This business of loving one's country and one's region is a curious thing anyhow. Certainly I love the South. I fancy I can detect the beginning of its fields and the colors of its soils high up from an airplane when flying home from a distant region. They seem to call out to me, saying, "You're back home." One always has a sentiment for one's own people and one's own land. I long ago came to the conclusion that all of us ought to think first of ourselves as Americans, and secondly as residents of our region. I try conscientiously to do that because all our future is tied up with our country's future, not that of any particular region. We must work to make a better North, South, West or New England, because in so doing we make a better America.

The global outlook as a viewpoint for organizations or individuals devoted to improvement is unfortunate if global remedies be the objective viewpoint. The job always to be done is the one at home. Any State which advances means a stronger, better United States. To create a better South we must begin at home. As the small and large communities improve their government and their public attitudes, as they assume their responsibilities as citizens, we will obtain better counties and, finally, superior States which educate their children, depend on their law-enforcement bodies and courts; vigorously condemn and prosecute those responsible for violence, and otherwise present to the nation the gift of true citizenship. Organizations looking for ways to improve their counties, their States, their regions, must understand the place to begin is at home—with local attitudes of politics and responsibilities of citizenship.

**Region** It seems to me the Southerner who loves his region must love it enough to fight for it. He must love it enough vigorously to denounce and oppose all those who seek to say the American dream of justice and opportunity for all Americans is not a Southern dream, too. The person who really loves the South must love it enough to refuse to see it exploited by those who seek to say that lynchings and mob violence are a part of the South. They must love it enough to say the Negro may

## General

have full justice and economic opportunity without any harm to the South's true traditions.

**Paradox** So, it is perfectly true that the left-wing radicals speak of the objectives of the Southern liberal as "limited" and as a "Jim Crow liberalism." It also is true the extreme right in the South at the same time condemns him as too advanced, as "pink" and as fouling his own nest. It is a paradox which is often frustrating.

But the real Southerner, who loves his region, must first of all be an American determined his region shall be second to no other region in the meaning of America. The South must have education as good as other regions; must have opportunity and justice and jobs; must have happiness and good will. Those who love it will not be afraid to fight for the South and its future as an effective part of a great nation. This means eating the bitter bread of frustration, disappointment and abuse, but these can be digested and the effort is worth while, because a man's region loves him back and there are times when he can feel it and know it.

## Racial Relations Go Ahead

Former Congresswoman Clare Booth Luce is of the opinion that the Negro question is today the most serious single challenge to America. "It is the most serious problem from every point of view," she said "from the economic, political, moral, ethical and spiritual points of views. It's the question."

Mrs. Luce believes, however, that advances are being made in racial relations. She says:

"In race relation, there is every hope in America. Despite all gloom, little by little, every day in every way, the situation is getting better. To an amazing extent we have done away with racial prejudice. We have made great strides, but the prejudice against the Negro is still the great blot on the American flag."

Walter White, executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, along with Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, have issued a joint statement, in which they voiced virtually the same views as Mrs. Luce. But, like Mrs. Luce, these outstanding Negro voices feel that racial prejudice is still a blot on the American democracy and that much room remains in which America may make speedy improvements.

We share these views. Even in our southland one can note signs of improvements here and there, although in the more rural south it appears that little, if any progress is being made.



## St. Louis Tackling Race Relations

Missouri

*The Des Moines Register*

ST. LOUIS, which showed a doubting world it was possible for a city in soft-coal country to lick the smoke problem, is tackling another tough one: race relations.

St. Louis has plenty of them: its Negro population has more than doubled in 50 years, while the city was growing only slowly. Its border state laws and customs are even more conflicting and illogical than farther north or south.

This summer, St. Louis had a race riot in which 12 people were injured. The riot was one of a series at swimming pools in cities across the nation this summer when "white only" pools were opened up to Negroes without adequate administrative preparation.

The situation in St. Louis had arisen through un-co-ordinated division of authority. Negroes had been agitating for access to more recreation facilities and said the customary segregation in the city pools was illegal. The responsible official (three months in office) searched the laws, and decided they were right. The people who ran the pools accepted his ruling grudgingly—and got a riot. The police got the riot stopped, but had not been on hand early enough to prevent it. The mayor closed that pool and two others where riots were feared.

BUT the mayor did not stop there. He appointed an advisory Council on Human Relations. Its job was not to act, but to make concrete recommendations to the city government.

One timid member thought the riot might wreck the council. It didn't. The council called in an expert from another city which had lived down a race riot: George Schermer, director of the Detroit Interracial Committee.

Schermer spent two weeks in St. Louis, trying to find out exactly what had happened, what the general racial situation was, and what constructive things could be done about it. He came up with a 46-page report and 22 specific recommendations.

He managed to identify 17 of the most vigorous participants in the riot, from news photographs. They were boys and young men who hang around together, play ball together, fight together. Several of them have police records. They were in the center of the first serious fight that started the rioting, and in the center of several of the most brutal attacks on Negroes which followed.

Nevertheless, Schermer spreads blame over the whole city.

His program includes reopening the pools without segregation, but only after careful preparation of both leaders of public opinion and city officials and employees. On a broader scale, it includes asking the Missouri legislature for a change in the state constitution to permit non-segregated public schools, to lay the foundation for better interracial understanding a generation hence.

IT IS A stiff program for a border-state city where segregation has long been a matter of course.

Yet the Council of Human Relations endorsed the report as a whole, with minor doubts and reservations, and passed it on to the mayor. Mayor, city officials, police, and public are now studying the report.

The real test starts now, with what action comes out of it all.



# RACIAL FAIRNESS WIDENS IN JERSEY

*N.Y. Times*  
State Unit Reports Gains for  
Negroes in Hospitals, Schools  
and Some Occupations

The Division Against Discrimination of the New Jersey Department of Education reported yesterday at Newark improved conditions in industry and education. Public institutions have removed barriers against minority groups, resulting in "dividends" for the state generally. Joseph L. Bustard, assistant commissioner of education in charge of the division, said.

The division noted a decrease in the number of formal complaints, a condition that was attributed to a policy of settling cases "immediately and as far as possible on the spot," the commissioner said. Statistics showed that few racially separate public schools remained in the state, only four school districts continuing all-Negro schools. The commissioner said that the majority of hospitals had also improved their policies toward Negroes.

## Patients, Doctors and Nurses

The commissioner said that only one out of eighty-five voluntary hospitals in New Jersey refused Negro patients and that seventy-four of the total now put Negro and white patients in the same wards.

Negro and white patients have shared the same semi-private rooms in fifty-four of the private hospitals, he went on, and many of the hospitals that were "uncertain" have made private rooms available for Negro patients at semi-private rates. Negro nurses are employed in thirty-seven of the private hospitals, as compared with twenty public and private hospitals in 1947. All twenty-nine public hospitals in New Jersey now employ Negro nurses.

## Encouragement of Youth

The commissioner said that "opportunities" for Negro physicians had increased in New Jersey above the number of those qualified. He urged that Negro parents and school advisers cease discouraging Negro youths from striving for jobs not already held by Negroes.

Public schools reported to have not complied with the new provision in the state Constitution against racially separate schools

were in the area "south of the Raritan River, where customs are influenced by the South." Already approached by state authorities, these schools were expected to alter their policies by September.

Mr. Bustard said that Negro parents and teachers had been "conservative" about ending the racially separate schools, many fearing that a transfer of Negro children to white schools would end job opportunities for Negro teachers.

He praised East Orange, Passaic, Plainfield, Linden and Hamilton Township for employing Negro teachers, although the communities had few Negro families. The commissioner also said that racial discrimination had been ended at Palisades Park, a private recreation area.

Mr. Bustard said that the commission had received a commitment from the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad to accept qualified Negro train operators "if they apply" and that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, independent, had promised to suppress the "lily-white provisions of their machinery if and when Negroes do apply."

Commission records revealed that Negro girls were now employed in business offices, public and private, and that about twelve Negro men were operating bus lines in New Jersey. Negroes were believed by the commission to hold full membership in some New Jersey locals of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, AFL. Mr. Bustard said that the Congress of Industrial Organizations had "changed" the racial patterns of New Jersey unions.

The commission operated last year on a "small" budget of \$56,000. In addition to Commissioner Bustard, whose salary was \$8,500, there were two other commissioners, one at \$6,600 and one at \$4,500; five field workers at about \$3,000 and four office workers.



## 89 Youngsters in Trek to Vt.

Six Trip to White  
Homes Under Project  
*Baltimore Md.*  
Scenarist Tells How  
Film Will Treat Bias

*Ref. 7-9-49*  
NEW YORK—On Sunday about 89 children left here from Grand Central Station to spend two weeks in Vermont as the guests of white families there. This marks the sixth summer that a group of colored children have gone to Vermont in an interracial venture.

The Vermont Project as it is called was started six summers ago when the late Rev. A. Ritchie Low conceived the idea of aggressive good will and invited a group from New York under the sponsorship of Abyssinian Baptist Church, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., pastor.

### Exchange Visit

Success of the plan has since caused other states to try it. During the winter months, groups of white children visit in colored homes in New York City from Vermont.

Accompanying the children to Vermont on Sunday were Mrs. Laura B. Thomas, chairman of the project, and Mrs. Anna Felder. The youngsters will be located in homes in:

Rutland, Bennington, Middlebury, Castleton, Vergennes, Burlington, St. Alfans, Jericho, Jericho Center, Orleans, Newport, Westfield, Moretown, Westford, Marshfield Irasburg, St. Johnsbury, Lyndonville, Cambridge, Underhill, Johnson, Barre, Brattleboro and other areas. *7-9-49*

Since the death on Dec. 24 of the Rev. Mr. Low, the Revs. Lillian Gregory and Dorothea Weaver of Jericho Center, Vt., have assumed the responsibility of carrying on the project. They have gone on a number of speaking tours in the interest of the project.

Abyssinian Church has a committee assigned to selecting, registering and preparing the children for the trip.



**FOR MARY ANN****Texans Seek  
To Aid Blind  
Negro Girl**

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 3 (AP).—South Texans Monday were rushing to the aid of a 5-year-old blind Negro girl, Mary Ann Rector, of San Antonio.

The girl may see again, if she can go to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, San Antonio physicians believe.

She has been afflicted with staphyloma since the age of four months and must undergo an intricate operation if she is ever to see again.

Contributions for that cause began to mount Monday. Mrs. W. C. Cleft Sr., Harlingen, sent a check for \$25. Three San Antonians, Al Whiting, J. F. Callaway and Raymond Barry, contributed \$25, \$5 and \$5, respectively.

A Kerrville man asked for the approximate cost of Mary Ann's operation. Information was being compiled for him.

The San Antonio Evening News, which revealed Mary Ann's plight in a story last Friday, is receiving contributions to the Mary Ann Rector fund.

In her letter accompanying the check, Mrs. Cleft made a plea that people "sacrifice a movie or other entertainment so that a little girl could be made to see."

The girl is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rector.

"When Mary Ann is playing with other children and the other children laugh, Mary Ann laughs, too, but she seldom knows what they are laughing at," the mother said.

All the girl can distinguish is a flash of light.

Listening is her favorite entertainment—listening to the radio, listening to other children play, or listening to toys that make a noise.



39 1949

Virginia

**Race Relations  
Consultant Here**



*Journalist*  
Albert N. Thompson, race relations advisor to the National Housing and Home Finance Agency, was in Norfolk this week in consultation with private interests planning to develop a housing project that will fit into the local housing program as worked out by the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority. Mr. Thompson is working out of the Atlantic regional office of the HHFA. His land acquisition and financing consultations here also included in Norfolk's slum clearance program.